

Developing Our Export Market—U.S. Migration to Canada —Nova Scotia's New Liquor Act—Vignettes of Manhattan

The FRONT PAGE

Toronto's Civic Crisis

THE people of Toronto have lately been getting a good deal of amusement and edification out of a melodramatic farce which has been running at the City Hall known as "The Salary Grab". It is a piece on the Chinese model with an unlimited number of acts and new developments every 24 hours; and it is perhaps the more interesting because the characters and incidents are real, and not merely founded on fact. As in some plays of a more imaginative variety, cowardice, deceit and stupidity enter largely into its motivation.

Generally speaking this tragic farce is an exposure of the evils of a modified type of gang rule, conducted as a journalistic stunt. Citizens are justified in asking whether in practical results this type of municipal domination is so very much better in actual results than the kind of power exercised by American municipal leaders like Scar-face Al. Capone. A Toronto evening newspaper has striven for many years to build up a system of gang rule in the Toronto City Hall, and has on its roll a considerable list of municipal aspirants (which on one occasion it was pleased to call its "stable"). It succeeded last January in electing more than enough of them to dominate the Mayor's office, the Board of Control and the aldermanic body,—so many indeed that it has been seemingly unable to keep track of their behavior. It goes without saying that a crowd of men willing to pledge themselves to a newspaper to do its service evermore, and surrender personal initiative and individual judgment, is hardly likely to possess sufficient mental capacity to deal with large municipal problems in a business-like way. Under certain circumstances it is as likely to become as unruly as a pack of mules, and take instinct for its guide.

There are few instincts stronger in ordinary human beings than the desire for an increased income, and there is ample evidence that most of the individuals in the "Telegram's" "stable" or gang yielded to this instinct shortly after being returned to office and set about to see how the desire for better salaries could be gratified. Apparently frequent eulogies by their sponsor and photo-gravures displaying their winsome countenances to a somewhat jaded public, were not sufficient reward. Thus, though they were willing to sit back and do nothing but chatter with regard to proposals of the gravest moment they did display a great deal of underground activity with regard to increased remuneration. Apparently most of the members of the "Telegram's" gang imagined that the boss had no objection; and when it was discovered that he was bitterly resentful at their reaching decisions without consulting him a carnival of recrimination and conflicting allegations ensued.

Cowardice a Public Evil

In the present state of the case we must withhold judgment as to who is lying anent the circumstances in which the "salary" grab was incubated. It is obvious when testimony is so conflicting that somebody and perhaps several persons must be violating the truth. The whole episode; the conspiratorial method adopted in the preliminary arrangements, and the charges of falsehood which followed, clearly demonstrate of a prevailing spirit of cowardice which is the inevitable concomitant of gang methods.

It is rather ridiculous that there should be so much bother about a vote which adds \$17,000 odd to this year's civic expenditures; and no discussion about the millions of dollars which the City Council's failure to deal in a business-like way with great and imperative projects is costing Toronto. Never has Toronto possessed a Council which has displayed so little competence from top to bottom as the present one. There is no doubt a small minority of intelligent men but it is utterly submerged; and cowardice has played no small part in the inability of the Mayor and council to make up their minds on civic improvement measures. If Major Wemp had shown the same lack of initiative and resource when he was in the army, his career as a flying man would not have been the honorable episode that it undoubtedly was; and some of the controllers and aldermen are no better than public nuisances. It is true that a few projects authorized last year are under way but the Council has been chiefly employed in holding up public improvements. The motives of this delaying policy are obscure and open to grave suspicion.

A very good case for salary increases could have been made out if the scheme had been openly and courageously promulgated. The real basis of public antagonism thereto is that the ratepayers believe that most of the council are not worth one dollar to the city as public servants, a liability rather than an asset. It is true that many demands that are little better than polite blackmail are made on public men holding elective offices, and it is the risk that men who seek election run. But there is a serious objection to municipal representatives voting themselves increased remuneration during the current year instead of making an honorable appeal to the electorate on the question.

The washing of dirty linen in Toronto may result in good if it brings people to realize the need of a complete revision of our municipal system which is to-day holding back the advancement of Toronto. People do not wish to see extra money voted to municipal politicians who have no initiative of their own and run to newspaper offices for their orders, under severe penalties for disobedience. Considering the unwarranted financial demands that are undoubtedly made on a man who holds the office of Mayor (and which can hardly be prevented by law) it might be



WHERE EAST MEETS WEST

The above picture suggests a city of North America and in fact bears a considerable resemblance to the central section of Ottawa as it is to-day. It is however the new Tokyo. After seven strenuous years, the Japanese capital has finally been built up from the ashes of the earthquake of 1923. The city was replanned in accordance with the scheme laid out by Dr. Charles Beard, noted American authority on city planning. The photo shows the main business district, once a narrow, unpaved and winding highway distinguished for its dirtiness.

—Wide World Photos.

well if the English system whereby the Mayor is elected by the Council were adopted in the larger Canadian cities. A Council could then elect a man on whom the financial demands of the post would not be too severe a burden, or otherwise vote him a gratuity. And in the case of a Mayor so elected, the Council and the city at large would stand a better chance of getting that business-like leadership which under our present system is only forthcoming when by chance a man of strongly independent character like ex-Mayor McBride or ex-Mayor Hiltz, happens to win an election.

Prof. Leacock and Empire Finance

IT IS perhaps not creditable to our race that humour in our public men usually blinds us to their other qualities. The political life of both this continent and of Great Britain abounds in instances of leaders debarred from high office because of a nimble wit. To the dullard mind, a man possessed of original humour is incapable of being serious and a witty individual must, of necessity, be flippant. Even when he seems to talk sense, it must be nonsense.

Occasionally the rule fails to work. Stephen Leacock, Professor of Political Economy at McGill University, though one of the world's most notable humorists, seems to have escaped this penalty and is accepted in whichever role he chooses to assume. Professor Leacock is fond of saying that the economists claim he is a humorist and the humorists insist that he is an economist. But the general public eagerly welcome him in either capacity.

It was in serious vein, however, that Dr. Leacock delivered before the Montreal Board of Trade recently, a speech arresting in some of its arguments and suggestions. He voiced a suspicion present in many minds when he said that the achievement of freedom in the various parts of the Empire which had proceeded since 1840 was glorious politically but disastrous economically. While holding that some recent schemes, for the economic integration of the Empire are impracticable, he is confident that by mutual arrangement among its units, and the adjustment of tariffs on the basis of mutual advantage, the Empire can be given in a considerable degree, the economic effectiveness of a single state. Indeed he talks of the Empire as one country, whose parts have been dismembered by mistaken economics in the past. Common coinage, common cur-

rency, to a great extent, a common credit as a guarantee for a partially consolidated national debt of all, and common weights and measures—these are all factors which he would employ in giving the British Empire a new power and significance. He thinks consolidated credits would result in a saving of from one half to one per cent. He believes that by invoking an Empire tariff scheme, the Argentine might continue to ship practically all its beef and grain as it now does to Britain, but would buy most of its machinery from the Empire instead of almost exclusively, as at present, from the United States.

Professor Leacock's plan contemplates the surrender by the Old Country of its fetish of free trade and its devotion to a sterling currency. Its success hinges on an agreement between all the component states of the Empire in which selfish interests would play a large part. It is doubtful if, under his credit scheme, for instance, Canada would secure a lower rate on her debt than at present. It is not easy to visualize a conference of Ramsay MacDonald, MacKenzie, Hertog, Cosgrove, Bruce, representatives of British India and of all other states of the Empire brought together for the purposes mentioned, which would not have more elements of discord than of agreement. There is just sufficient of the puckish in the picture to suggest that for the moment the humorist succeeded at least in disputing the stage with the economist.

Professor Leacock's plan, however, has the great merit of comprehending in one scheme, something to which even many so-called statesmen seem insensible, namely the co-ordinating of the resources of a great domain scattered it is true to every corner of the seven seas, but united, instead of divided, as was long the case, by the oceans of the world.

Television on Its Way

APPARENTLY the day is now dawning when not only the radio listener will be able to look as well as listen, but the patient telephone subscriber will be getting wrong as well as wrong numbers. This is indicated by the appointment of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to Washington for approval of a gigantic financial and concessional scheme that will permit it in association with the Radio Corporation of America to engage in radio and telephonic or wired television on a wide scale. According to present plans, the A.T. & T. will handle the

wired end and the R.C.A. the ether end. In the former case, only the faces of the conversationalists will be revealed (telephone calls on bath night being thus deprived of their terrors) while in the latter case stage shows and film productions will be broadcast. So far wired television has demonstrated the greater practicability. Its effects are better and it is easier to handle.

Speculation naturally centres on the possible effect of ether television on the film industry. Will Hays, High Priest of Filmdom, has expressed the belief that contrary to general impression, television will not wreak havoc with the films. He is of the opinion that the financial outlay necessary to broadcast one full length film production would be practically prohibitive. Figuring the cost of such a production at \$300,000 and taking into account the fact that it would be good for only one broadcast, he estimates that feature work of this kind would cost the Radio Corporation about \$109,500,000 during one year. He is also convinced that even were film broadcasts practicable from a financial standpoint, the film goers would still prefer the atmosphere of the theatre.

Officials of the Radio Corporation disagree with Mr. Hays. They acknowledge that the cost at first will be a tremendous one, but they believe that it can be scaled down ultimately to within reasonable limits. As to what definite effects this would have on film theatres they refuse to commit themselves, beyond expressing the belief that it would not be of serious injury, pointing to the fact that while ether messages are now broadcast across the Atlantic there are still cables under the ocean.

In regard to the commercial aspect of television, the method of deriving income from wired television will be a simple matter. Ether television presents a greater problem, but it has been stated unofficially that attachments to the millions of radio sets now in use will be leased on the same monthly rental basis as the telephone itself.

C. N. R. Headquarters Terminals

IT MUST have been with some surprise that most people learned that, at its first meeting, one of only a few minutes' duration, Montreal's new executive committee adopted a resolution asking the Canadian National Railways to stop its work from Turcot to Point St. Charles until the committee can confer with the company. According to one member of the new committee, the work is regarded as so important that that body wants "time to look into it."

The work that is being done from Turcot to Point St. Charles concerns, in fact, one section only of the C.N.R.'s big terminal project—a project for the completion of which the Dominion Parliament has voted \$50,000,000—but that happens to be the only section that the council has thus far formally approved. With regard to another section of the project, namely that from the proposed large terminal connecting with the tunnel under the mountain, the former executive committee's report on this has not yet been received by the council; while consideration of the third section of the project, which includes a plan for the elevation of the C.N.R. tracks for the removal of the grade crossings from Bonaventure station to St. Henri, has been deferred on the grounds that the work is not of urgency for the moment. As a matter of fact, opponents of this section were in favor of another plan providing for lowered, instead of elevated, tracks.

To be frank, there has been a very regrettable dilatoriness on the part of the Montreal council with regard to this whole vastly important project. Indeed its procrastination with respect to it evoked a letter to the then executive committee from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association two or three months ago, pointing out the importance of the council's approving the C.N.R. terminal plans. It now looks as though the attitude that the new executive has adopted will make for further procrastination in a matter which requires to be completed—and as a whole—with as little delay as possible.

The Passing Show

This department has decided not to make any more uncomplimentary remarks about Chicago's Civic Administration until the municipal mess in Toronto is cleaned up.

Installation of the telephone aboard the Montreal-Toronto flyer now makes it possible for a man to call up the wife and ask her if he left his transportation tickets in his other trousers.

It is now suggested that celestial X, the new planet, is not a planet but a comet. Somebody will have to make up somebody's mind pretty soon or we're going to lose interest in the whole business.

It's the way of the world. At twenty, a young man's springtime thoughts gently turn toward love. At forty, they turn toward golf.

Sometimes women become dubious of man's claim to superiority when they see him trying to fill in his income tax report.

According to a new theory, time moves backward as well as forward. We've got that kind of a watch too.

One of the conclusions of this theory is that everything that has happened will at some future time happen again. So that all resolutions not to lend that fellow Jones another five are wholly in vain.

The latest film device is "The Smellies", which will permit patrons not only to see and hear films but also to sniff the flowers and bootleg liquor depicted therein.

The plots used of course will be recognized by an old, musty smell.

U.S. Migration to Canada: Past and Present

By Garnet Clay Porter

WHAT is going to happen to the widely distributed federal immigration offices of the Dominion in the United States? This is considered to be a very live problem just now in view of the prairie provinces taking over their public resources.

I have just returned from an annual survey of those offices and their activities, a trip I have been making for nearly a quarter of a century, on my own responsibility, writing stories of prospects for the season concerning those who may seek farm homes on this side of the line. It was back in 1905 when the Western Immigration association, composed chiefly of the prairie governments, was a very active force in stimulating interest in Canadian farm lands, that I became identified with the work as a student of the processes by which the flood of new people were coming into the prairies from all parts of the world.

I enjoyed the title of honorary secretary of the Alberta branch of the Western Immigration association. In that capacity I met thousands of these home seekers as they sought locations on the land and found the human contacts most interesting from a racial and biological view point.

They were the days of course when the entire west as well as "New" Ontario was being flooded by the adventurous element of every country on the globe. It required little artificial stimulus to induce agrarians as well as those interested in industrial development to look over Canada. It was almost a virgin soil they were permitted to have without price and with little effort, for homesteads were available close to the railways all over what are now the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

There were few if any restrictions at the border and all were welcome. It is my experience based upon very close contact with the interesting class that took advantage of those unusual conditions that about as many made good and established themselves as prosperous and valuable citizens of the country with little if anything in the way of money or experience on the land as did those better equipped.

There was no such thing as "assisted" immigration as it is understood today, unless some of the numerous "renittance" men who flocked merrily into the country about that time could be regarded as in that class. And the "melting pot" did not seem to find that element undigestible. They were a picturesque class and unquestionably added interest to the colorful picture that was a part of the making of a nation.

But the present system of establishing offices at strategic points in the States came into existence about that time and a part of that scheme was the free use of the public prints in the country to the south as well as in other countries to stimulate the movement into the great Dominion.

Today there are 25 central headquarters offices in the United States presided over by an agent and a secretary. Out of each travels a "field" man or two to get in contact at different points with "prospects" who are interested in the trek northward.

These agents are under the civil service system and some of them are approaching the retirement age. They have devoted most of their lives to the work. I found in my talks with them on this trip at different centres a very natural concern as to what are to be the developments in the department as to their future relations.

Will the offices be maintained? If so will it continue to be a part of the Federal machinery?

There has been some talk in the west that some of the prairie princes may want to handle their own work in this field or the three prairie provinces may wish to combine to that end, possibly with the cooperation of British Columbia.

Certainly a very valuable asset in the departmental machinery is in a state of flux. It would be too cumbersome and expensive of course for each province to undertake the work. There would be expensive overlapping and turmoil. Then too other parts of Canada, remote from the west are concerned with this system because northern Ontario and parts of Quebec are receiving many of these new settlers from the States. Those provinces are interested in this solution.

For instance, in 1928 the Michigan office at Detroit sent into Canada the largest number that were brought in from any of the States—4,299 and last year the number was slightly in excess. A considerable number, if not a majority, went into Ontario. Would Ontario want to depend upon agents appointed and working and paid by the prairie provinces to obtain its share of these new settlers?

In the early days of the "invasion" it was the romance of the west that appealed to the imagination of these people who came north and the central States, the big

agrarian members of the union to the south, supplied the majority of the home seekers. But today the eastern States are the larger contributors and many of them want to settle in New Ontario. For instance Massachusetts sent into Canada in 1928, 1,731 new settlers and last year a larger number and the old state of New York shows a record in 1928 of losing 3,091 and in last year 3,732 people to Canada, many of whom the agents tell me were interested in Ontario and Quebec.

These are angles of the situation that concern very directly other sections of Canada than the west though it is west of the lakes as of old that the majority of the total from the States that interests chiefly. So whatever is done with the efficient organization now in existence in the States will touch all parts of the Dominion because, while the majority continue as in the past to be interested in the land as a farming proposition there are many coming in with money to invest in industrial propositions, mining and oil attracting many.

Of course, the stream coming over the border today is a mere dribble compared with the flood tide that flowed northward when the "westward ho!" cry was ringing so clear a quarter of a century ago but in numbers and wealth and high quality of citizenship these new settlers are worth considering as a national asset.

For instance, last year 64,358 people from the States crossed the border to reside permanently in Canada and of the number 33,798 were former Canadians. In 1928 the number coming north were 64,894. Agents tell me that these people will average \$2,000 each and some of them as high as \$20,000 supplemented in many instances with farm machinery and car loads of settlers effects. It is a golden stream and the evidence is that the average in character and desirability is much higher than in the old days when there were no restrictions other than the desire to "get across".

At different offices of the department I was told that the inquiries concerning Canada average today as high as 200 a month and one agent showed me his mail for that day that included 42 letters from those in the States who were thinking of coming to Canada strong enough to ask for minute details as to cost of land and conditions for crossing the border. These are not people seeking employment but men and women who want to purchase land or go into some business on their own responsibility in Canada. The character of many is reflected in questions such as: "What are the conditions of the rural schools?" "How long must we live in Canada before we can apply for citizenship papers?" "What is the cost of scholarships at your universities and what grade is required for entry?" "Can we acquire title to land we desire to purchase before we become citizens?"

Of course the immigration agents of the Dominion are not today encouraging people merely seeking employment to come to Canada, and especially do they not encourage those who want to get jobs on farms. To those who inquire about buying a farm or renting, the information is distributed to the effect that in the first case they should have at a minimum \$5,000 and some equipment as well as experience in agriculture and in the second class at least \$2,000 and equipment.

And yet, one of the agents in discussing these limitations with the writer, laughingly took down from his shelves a bundle of letters with the remark, "but you never can tell the depth of a well by the length of the handle on the pump" and continuing said:

"Here are a series of letters dating back 16 years that as gestures of fortitude and rugged determination to succeed, crowned by success constitute I believe a liberal education in the school of hard knocks. In the spring of 1914 a young Norwegian came into my office and asked about Canada. He wanted to go across and get a farm. I asked him what money he had. 'Not a dollar' he replied.

"He had been working on an Iowa farm three years, had bought a bit of land and lost it through some misunderstanding. He literally was a tramp. He said he was going to walk and he did. My first letter from him was dated Gretna, Man., just over the border and he was working for a farmer. He left his wife with her mother and told me he had sent for her. Four years later I got a letter from him, this time he was on his own farm near Statler, bought on credit largely and that year he said he had paid off over \$8,000 on his land.

"From that time to last year I have had an occasional letter from this man, Calvin R. Jensen, and in each he tells me of his good luck and hard but in each is a note of optimism that is compelling. In the last he said he owned 200 acres of wheat land and 100 of pasture and all

his equipment. "So, that is the reason I say you never can tell by talking with a man about the importance of having money and equipment just how much it represents in the psychology of success. Of course the man with experience and money has a better chance to succeed on the farm as well as in any other line of business but it goes deeper than that".

As illustrating what drawing powers Canada possesses for people, it is peculiarly interesting to note how many people annually come to Canada to live and go into business from California. Now that state has the reputation of being the playground of the world, the most desirable place in the United States to live.

And yet, the records of Agent Roach of the Dominion immigration office located at San Francisco show that in 1928 there were 1,493 people that passed through his office for Canada and for last year the figures were 1,570. Some of these, of course, were returning Canadians, but many were seeking farm homes in Canada with no previous residence.

His mail the week I was there had been averaging forty inquiries a day from those in that section who were interested enough in Canada to write for information. And remember, this interest is not today being stimulated to any considerable degree by advertising on the other side. The railways of Canada of course have today as they have had for many years a highly organized colonization department with branches over the line. They supplement the efforts of the government immigration officers very substantially.

But if 64,358 people sought homes in Canada from the States last year, it is suggested that the Canadian immigration system's machinery on the other side of the line is worth preserving in a high state of efficiency. Can this be done, many are inquiring, under a divided authority such as is suggested by the gesture of some of the provinces to have the Dominion government withdraw from the field and let each province handle its own affairs down there?

And, make no mistake, this continual movement into Canada of good farming types is not viewed complacently by the States. Take the case of Texas. In the old days

Britain and Royalty

By William Banks

THE Countess of Warwick regales the readers of a United States magazine, with the suggestion that King George will be the last monarch in Britain, and that the Prince of Wales would make an admirable president of a new republic. That, though nothing is impossible, would be a terrible shock to millions of Americans who boast of democracy and worship royalty. The Countess could have made a bigger hit by hints to this year's prospective shiploads of United States tourists, as to the best way to make sure of seeing some member of the royal family while they are doing the British Isles on schedule.

For at least fifty years the end of the monarchical system has been more or less seriously discussed by the British people themselves, mostly less. Yet the Countess notwithstanding and her professed Socialism ditto, it is doubtful whether Britain has been more loyal to its system of government than now. The fact that it is the freest in the world and the most elastic and practical, in its working, seldom strikes the Britisher until he has had experience of more than a mere tourist jaunt, in some republic—English speaking or otherwise. It is then that he begins to find out the difference between autocracy, bureaucracy and a constitutional system of government in which he has a real voice.

In the winter of 1918-1919, a Toronto newspaperman was "put up" at a national political club in London, adjacent to the Houses of Parliament. He was first horrified, then intensely interested, and finally complacent during luncheon and dinner table discussions as to whether the realignments of the post-war period should not include the end of the British monarchy. All shades of political opinion were represented in those informal talks; no one considered their subject matter to be either treasonable or startling. In the midst of one of these discussions some one near to a window shouted that one of the princes was passing—as a matter of fact Princess Mary and one of her brothers with an escort, were returning from some state function. Everyone who could get close to the windows, all of which were thrown open as the procession passed, leaned out to add their cheers to those of the crowds on the streets.

PRICE 10c A COPY
VOL. 45, No. 25
WHOLE No. 1938

the farmers from that dry state literally swarmed into western Canada. Last year the stream continued to flow northward and the state legislature actually passed a law making it illegal for any person or company agent to PERSONALLY solicit, or maintain with the state an office for such a purpose, people to leave the State! It has been declared by lawyers to be an unconstitutional law but the Dominion immigration agents who used to visit Texas periodically to meet those who had expressed a desire to come to Canada no longer go into that state. Yet 142 people came through the Kansas City office of the Dominion immigration agent from that state to Canada last year and 121 in 1929.

So this is a big problem in the west just now, "What is to become of these immigration agents of the government now in the States?"

The next day the Torontonians ran into one of those incidents staged by a war worn battalion which had paraded of its own, marched, despite its officers, to the War Office and sent in a deputation to urge upon the authorities certain requests as to rapid demobilization, bonus pay, and what not. That battalion was one of the scores raised from volunteer and conscript material alike, and connected with a standing army regiment. That is to say it was non-professional in a military sense, and was reverting to the political and economic thinking and acting of its personnel now that the war was done. There was no disorderliness in the incident. While the rest were awaiting the return of the deputation, a member of the royal family was driven by, unescorted. He was recognised, and the men of the battalion and the crowd of the curious who had gathered to watch them, cheered him lustily.

Speaking of these matters subsequently to a distinguished English newspaperman, the Torontonians said that he supposed they might be thoroughly reconcilable by British folk, who would, however, take it for granted that others understood the situation as well as themselves. His answer was to the effect that if the royal family wanted to abdicate, and no one in Britain wanted them to, though some might say that they did, the King would be the unanimous choice of the nation for the presidency, under a republican form of government. His sons would follow him in that office, and never have to campaign for it, and their sons would succeed. "And there you are y'know," he added. "So why get into a sweat about the monarchy?" Which stymied the Torontonians who perceived that the English are deeper, more subtle and more adept at handling affairs, their own particularly, than they ever give themselves credit for.

The Countess of Warwick may have inside information. She may also be a capable spoofster, which is the more likely. But she might have had a little more regard for the feelings of millions of Americans who dearly love a king, a prince, or a princess, and who yearn for titles with the year that the political outsider has for the office of he who is in.

DECEASED BENEFACTORS OF TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL



THE LATE DAVID A. DUNLAP
One of the foremost benefactors of Toronto General Hospital, from a painting by Joshua Smith, which was unveiled at the opening of the new wing of the institution on April 24.



THE LATE J. G. WORTS
One of the foremost benefactors of Toronto General Hospital, from a painting by E. Wylie Grier, P.R.C.A., unveiled at the opening of the new wing of the institution on April 24.



THE LATE SIR JOHN EATON
One of the foremost benefactors of the Toronto General Hospital, from a painting by Charles McGregor, which was unveiled at the opening of the new wing of the institution on April 24.



THE LATE GEORGE GODDARD
One of the foremost benefactors of Toronto General Hospital, from a painting by E. Wylie Grier, P.R.C.A., unveiled at the opening of the new wing of the institution on April 24.



FUNERAL OF THE SISTER OF THE LATE POPE PIUS
Photo shows the Religious Society of the Beautiful Death, who appear in public masked, following the remains of Dona Maria Sarto, sister of the late Pope Pius X, who died in Rome recently. —Wide World Photos.

Nova Scotia's Liquor Act

By F. L. Dalhousie

THE Bill providing for the establishment of a system of Government Control of the sale of liquors in Nova Scotia has successfully passed through the troubled waters of Party manoeuvring and political opposition. Thus the will of a large majority of the people as expressed in the recent plebiscite has been put into effect and Nova Scotia joins seven of the other Canadian Provinces in providing for Government Control, leaving Prince Edward Island as the sole remaining adherent of prohibition among Canadian Provinces.

The Nova Scotia Act in its entirety represents what Premier Rhodes believes to be a gathering together of the best features of the Control Acts in other Canadian Provinces.

Nova Scotia has "gone Quebec". Although the Act adopts a system of "permits" patterned after the Ontario law and the mode of enforcement under an officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police similar to that in New Brunswick, the principal features of the Act bear a closer resemblance to the Quebec law than to the enactments of any of the other Provinces. The Nova Scotia Commission will attempt to educate its customers into drinking beers and wines and will seek to limit the consumption of highly spirituous liquors.

Provision has been made in the Nova Scotia Act for the sale of beers and wines in hotels and for the establishment of beer parlours and taverns which are to be operated by the Government. The Commission may also grant permission to clubs to have liquor to be served to members of the club on the premises. It is true that the provisions with reference to beer parlours and beer and wine in hotels are surrounded with the qualifying condition that no such sale shall become lawful until the residents of the municipality, city or town in question hold another plebiscite and vote for such sale. In the case, however, of industrial centres such as Halifax, Sydney, New Glasgow, Glace Bay, etc., there is little doubt that the majority of the people are in favour of the sale of beer and wine by the glass and it is fully anticipated that before the coming summer is far advanced such a system will be in force in these places.

The demand for beer and wine in hotels will also be strong in such centres as Digby, Yarmouth and other districts which cater to the tourist industry and in which places large modern hotels are in operation or in process of completion.

Under the Nova Scotia Control Act, Government stores for the sale of spirituous liquors may be established in municipalities, cities and towns that gave a majority in favour of Government Control in the recent plebiscite. No Government stores may be established in municipalities, cities and towns that voted against Government Control in the recent plebiscite. For instance, the County of Hants voted dry as did all the towns in that County. There will, therefore, be no Government store in Hants County. On the other hand the County of Kings which also voted dry will have a Government store within the County in view of the circumstance that the town of Kentville gave a majority in favour of Government Control.

Towns and municipalities which voted against Government Control will not, under the present Act, have the opportunity of reversing its decision and must remain dry at least for a year when it is probable that provision will be made though an amendment to enable dry districts to hold a further plebiscite. Of the 45 cities and towns in Nova Scotia, 34 will have Government stores and 11 will have no stores.

The Nova Scotia Control Act provides for the appointment of a Commission of not more than three members to administer the Act. It is probable that at the present time the Commission will be composed of only two members, one Commissioner, the Chairman, a resident in the City of Halifax, and the other Commissioner, a resident of Cape Breton Island.

Spirituous liquors are to be purchased only by holders of permits, which permits are to be issued by the Commission for the sum of \$1.00 and are good for one year. No permit is necessary for the purchase of beer and wine. The Commission has wide discretionary powers as to where and when liquor stores are to be established but no beer and wine is to be served by the glass nor is any tavern to be established in the same building in which is operated a Government Control store for the sale of spirituous liquors.

Three classes of permits are to be issued by the Commission, namely, "Individual permits", "Special permits", and "Banquet permits". A special permit enables druggists or persons engaged in mechanical or manufacturing business or any scientific pursuits to purchase liquors for purposes named in the permit.

Provision is also made in the Act for cancellation of permits for causes. Rigid penalties are provided for violations of the Act and the person illegally purchasing liquor is equally guilty with the person illegally selling. Advertising of spirituous liquors is forbidden and penalties are provided for persons exhibiting or displaying or permitting such exhibit, sign or poster containing the words "Bar", "Barroom", "Saloon", "Tavern", "Spirits" or "Liquors". The foregoing, however, does not apply to advertising with respect to beer and wine on a brewery or premise where beer or wine may be lawfully stored, kept or sold under this Act.

Enforcement of the Nova Scotia Control Act has been placed in the hands of a Provincial Constabulary which, it has been announced by Premier Rhodes, will be organized by an officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The officer is to be loaned to the Nova Scotia Government for a period of years. It is anticipated that a force of approximately 70 officers will be set up and that this constabulary will take general charge over the enforcement of all laws within the Province.

It is interesting to note that the Government of Nova Scotia will not only seek to promote true temperance through the operation and rigid enforcement of the Government Control Act, but will also endeavour to do so through the schools of the Province. Having this in mind, it has been announced by Premier Rhodes that the subject of temperance will be taught in the common schools of Nova Scotia.

Immigration

By VALANCE PATRIARCHE

"WAS you ever to a forum, Mrs. Clancy?"

"For who, Mrs. Boggs?"

"For immigrants, Mrs. Clancy."

"I'm not for 'em, Mrs. Boggs. I'm agin 'em. Be me soul, immigrants is the curse of the land."

"It's glad I am to 'ear you say that, Mrs. Clancy, an' there was proof an' all last night. Me an' Boggs was to a meetin' they calls a forum which was a lot of people talkin' about immigration an' it was enough to make you sick; there was 'ardly a 'uman bein' there could talk Hinglish—not free an' 'earty like you an' me anyhow."

"Begob I believe ye, Mrs. Boggs. There's a spalpeen on our street niver heard tell of a shillalah an' his ma thinks Clancy's swearin' when he says 'blast me soul!'"

"An' 'ow long 'ave you been in Canada, Mrs. Clancy?"

"Well now tis a year come midsummer since we left Oireland. God bless Oireland, only me man niver had work there. I mind well how they tried to put the word

immigrant on me down in Quebec an' I'd have none of it. A young blatherskite of an officer calls me that an' it was a rip-row we had right off. 'God rest yer puny soul' I says, 'don't yee know the look of an Irish lady? Mind now I'm no immigrant,' I says, 'I'm a lady comin' in, maybe, or a lady goin' out, but no immigrant.'"

"'Ear, 'ear Mrs. Clancy, that's the way to talk. Me an' Boggs 'as been out two year an' we says on the ship we'd 'ave nothin' to do with immigrants, an' we adn't. W'en we got up 'ere we was lucky to find the McTavish lot an' then along comes yourself, so things got fair 'omey an' nice."

"This for 'eh meetin' now, Mrs. Boggs. Did they do a lot fer immigrants at it?"

"Well not as you'd say doin', Mrs. Clancy, but they talked a lot. On the platform there was a chairman an' a bunch o' daffydills an' a lady. She was a nice spoken lady an' 'ealthy fer all she was born in Canada. She says wot we needs fer immigrants is a welcome, an' at that a man in the 'all jumps up an' says she's wrong because w'en 'e come in they was welcome on the door mat 'an first thing 'e did was to trip on it an' come a cropper. The lady was spunky an' says that wasn't the fault of the door mat. She goes on then an' says wot we needs fer the immigrant is a smile, an' the chairman says time is up so she says she 'as just one thing more to tell us an' its a kind of message. 'Meet the immigrant with a welcome an' a smile' she says."

"An' a fat lot she knows about it, Mrs. Boggs, an' her livin' out here all her loife. Now if she'd had to travel across the sea wid 'em like me an' Clancy an' you an' Boggs she'd not be smilin' at 'em at all at all."

"Right y'are, Mrs. Clancy. Well this meetin'—A man gets up an' 'e's fer keepin' out all immigrants an' 'e was sound on that but Boggs got mad at 'im seel' as 'ow 'e couldn't 'ardly perneounce 'is words an' 'is name was Willywouski too which is a name wot sounds foolish. Boggs gets up an' 'asts 'ow long since Willywouski landed in Canada an' the fella says four year, an' 'e knows all about immigrants, an' they'd ought to be kept out so us that is 'ere could 'ave more money an' more work. Boggs gets fed up on the man an' says immigrants 'ad ought to be barred out five year ago an' Willywouski would 'ave 'ad to stay 'ome. There was a good laugh at that but an old codger from Aberdeen gets up an' says as 'ow Boggs would 'ave been still pushin' a cart in the Old Kent Road if immigrants 'ad 'ave been stopped five year back. That made Boggs walk out in a 'uff but I was 'avin' a bit o' fun so I stayed on."

"Sure an' Clancy would have give old Aberdeen one in the oipe fer goin' back on Boggs in the face of a immigrant from Europe."

"After that, Mrs. Clancy, a Polish gentleman gets up an' to 'is wiy of thinkin' immigration was all wrong any time. Them in the old lands ought to stay put. 'E was cryin' over it almost. 'E tells us wot a awful blow it was to 'im w'en 'e come out 'ere an' there was thousands of people 'ere from Russia an' the Ukraine an' Serbia an' low places like that. 'E says 'e was fair 'orried at the mixture 'e was seel' all round. You'd be surprised, Mrs. Clancy, if you'd 'eard 'ow shocked all them people at the forum was over the queer lot they've let into this country. There was a young Eytalian says Mussilini wouldn't ever 'ave folks dumped all over 'is place from everywhere."

"Sure, let us praise the Lord fer Mussilini then."

"The meetin' went on an' on an' a Swede gentleman gets up an' its 'is opinion we'd best attend to keepin' out trades instead of just people. 'E 'as a plan fer lettin' in all the steel workers an' bricklayers an' keepin' out the carpenters."

"An' would the man be a carpenter hisself, Mrs. Boggs?"

"A carpenter 'e was, Mrs. Clancy. Let all as likes come in an' lay the bricks, 'e says, but carpenters is best kept in their old 'ome town, 'e says."

"An' a boss liar the man is then, Mrs. Boggs, fer wasn't Clancy sayin' only this forenoon that it was the bricklayers as should be kep' out from now on. 'Wan more bricklayer' says Clancy, 'an the country's rooned. An he should know wid his hod an' all."

"Ah well now, Mrs. Clancy, if you was to believe all the things they says at the meetin' there aint a trade in the world should be comin' in because some one 'ere is workin' at it already, but they gets off the trades an' a Greek lady up an' says we dont need population sent 'ere because its bein' made right along inside the country. She says she 'as nine boys an' two girls. If you'd 'eard the callin' out at that. Up comes a German with seven girls, an' a Russian lady claimin' sixteen but she wasn't clear on the sexes or got kind of mixed, an' then a fat little woman from Corsica she pipes up as she 'as three pair of twins. She says with all they're doin' to make population w'y bring in more? They was meanin' more immigrants you see, Mrs. Clancy, not folks like you an' me. Well then it was awful late an' the chairman 'e rolls up a map 'agin' be'ind 'im an' there was the words of that O Canada song all writ out an' we reads them off an' sings, 'O Canada we stand on guard fer thee."

"Ah, now, Mrs. Boggs, an' ain't it God's truth?"



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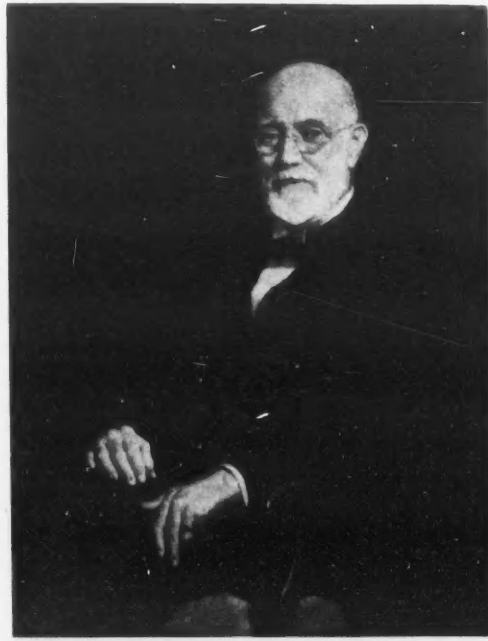
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LOBBY AND GALLERY

By E. C. Buchanan

Parliament and Immigration

IT IS interesting to remark the changing attitude of Parliament on the subject of immigration. Three or four years ago the question was one of the chief interests of the House of Commons. Two years ago a committee sat on it for several weeks. The concern then was for increased population, and Members of Parliament were putting on Hansard complaints about the ineffectiveness of the Immigration Department. Mr. Forke, who had come newly into the portfolio of Immigration was being pestered in the House by criticism of his lack of activity in securing new settlers for the western provinces. It was obvious that in the three or four years during which he was Minister of Immigration Mr. Forke was resistant to the idea of increasing the influx of land settlers. Since he has departed to the Senate the policy of the Government has been more manifest. For some years the Labor group in the House, of which Mr. Woodsworth is the chief spokesman, has sought the abolition of the Department; they have fairly well achieved their ambition. The Department is now, under the acting directorship of Mr. Stewart, the agent of the provincial governments; federally it is operating only under instructions. Ottawa, through its agencies overseas, will procure immigrants, but only at the direction of the governments of the provinces; the Colonization branch of the Department naturally passes to the provinces with the legislation transferring natural resources. Mr. Stewart is concluding an agreement with the provinces under which they will determine the number of immigrants to be secured by the Department at Ottawa for them. The effect of the change that is now being made is that control of immigration policy is transferred altogether to the provincial governments and that the Department at Ottawa becomes only a medium for the carrying out of provincial wishes.

The National Highway

A COMPLETE trans-continental highway in Canada may be a somewhat remote goal, but it is worthy of observation that it is now engaging the attention of Members of Parliament from one end of the country to the other. In the recent debate on the subject such parliamentary leaders as Hon. Dr. Manion, Hon. Charles Stewart, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Hon. Charles Dunning, the Prime Minister, Hon. R. B. Bennett, Mr. Woodsworth and others indicated an increasing concern for the scheme. In connection with the matter Dr. Manion supplied the interesting information that there remains only some 330 miles of highway yet to be constructed, and he advanced the argument that as this was through unproductive provincial territory it might well be expected that the Dominion would contribute towards the construction of it. One of the strongest arguments in favor of the project advanced in the House of Commons was that there is no national highway communication above the head of the Great Lakes and that transportation by motor must be through a foreign country. A year ago Mr. King estimated the cost of a national transcontinental highway at 200 million dollars, but Dr. Manion suggests that the link above the Lakes might be completed for 5 or 6 millions. His suggestion that the Dominion might very well co-operate with Ontario regarding the cost seems not unreasonable. Dr. Manion put the matter in this way: "There is this to remember regarding the building of national and provincial highways, that the provinces are in perhaps a rather difficult position to undertake alone the building of a national highway. Take, for instance, across the northern section of Ontario extending from Sudbury to the Manitoba boundary, an area nearly as large as Germany and France put together, with a population of only 200,000. This sparse population requires branch roads and a large amount of money is being expended in the construction of branch colonization and settlers roads. Therefore the provincial government should not be expected to build the whole of this national highway across that section of Northern Ontario. That, after all, is the only section remaining to link up these different roads which could be, for the time being at least, turned into a trans-Canada or a Canadian national highway. Therefore, as I say, because of the demands upon the province, it is particularly necessary, if the road is to be built, that the Dominion Government should take part in the work. The Dominion Government should also take part in this road-building from the national aspect of linking up the east and the west."

After the Adjournment

FROM quarters close to the East Block assurance comes that the Ministry intends to put through its Western Resources legislation in advance of the Budget. In view of Mr. King's ambition to harmonize the sectional interests of the country, this manoeuvre is regarded by observers on Parliament Hill as a further indication of the imminence of dissolution. It might indicate two things—an



COMMANDER SIR CHARLES D. BURNEY, R.N.
Forecasting the type of aircraft which would play an important part in the next war, Commander Sir Charles Dennistoun Burney, naval inventor and airship constructor, of England, predicted that six flying boats of about 70 or 100 tons displacement and a range of 2,500 miles would have the potential destructibility of one battleship.
—Wide World Photos.

understanding on the part of Mr. Lapointe that the Saskatchewan bill was not to be opposed and an inclination on the part of Mr. Dunning to defer his offering until a more definite indication arrives from Washington. Before the adjournment it was noised about the Hill that the Saskatchewan bill would be made the subject of controversy, but the apparent decision to put it through before the Budget would seem to suggest a certain sense of security in the matter. The bringing on of this legislation, naturally, will prolong the session; the possibilities of discussion being rather large. Any postponement of the Budget will of course be of some assistance to Mr. Dunning.

Outside the House

UP TO the present time the House of Commons has failed to function conclusively in one of its major departments, namely that of the Committees. Major C. G. Power has been doing a yeoman's job as chairman of the Pensions Committee, but if dissolution should come on the Budget his efforts will be abortive. A special committee has been established on Radio Broadcasting and has before it the report of the Royal Commission of which Sir John Aird was chairman, but the assumption is that its labours are not likely to be very fruitful. It would seem to be indicated that the promise of legislation for the financial reorganization of the Canadian National Rail-



MAJOR PALMER WRIGHT
Recently appointed Secretary of the Ontario Jockey Club in succession to the late W. P. Fraser.
—Photo by Mr. Lyonde, Toronto.

ways is not to be implemented. There was a promise earlier in the session of some activity in the Public Accounts Committee in the matter of patronage on public works, but so far it has not matured. The Senate Divorce Committee has gone through only about a third of its agenda, and none of the bills so far passed has had a second reading in the Commons. If dissolution comes at the expected time some 600 citizens of Canada will be compelled to remain in a state of uncongenial matrimony for another twelve months.

Developing the Capital

ONE of Mr. Mackenzie King's achievements in behalf of the national capital is rapidly nearing completion on the banks of the Ottawa river at Wellington Street. It is the object of admiration by those who are interested in the development of Ottawa as the capital of the nation. Christened the Confederation Block, it flanks Parliament Hill on the west and is architecturally after the manner of the Chateau Laurier thus rounding out the plan of the locality. In 1911, when Sir Robert Borden came to the Premiership, the Government expropriated the entire bank of the river for several blocks west of the Hill, with the intention of erecting buildings to house all the Government Departments which are at present mainly in rented quarters throughout the city, but, the war intervening, that project was left in abeyance. The completing of the Confederation Block marks the resumption of this scheme which will be extended by the erection of other buildings of a corresponding type in the vicinity.

In the opposite direction on the river bank the British Government has purchased for the High Commissioner of England the historic property, "Earscliffe", home of Sir John A. Macdonald, and the estate is being restored to its former prestige in the public life of Ottawa. There is regret in many quarters that this famous landmark was not acquired by the Conservative party as the permanent home of its leader. However, some mementos of the old chief were acquired from the property on behalf of Sir John's successors.

During the next few months there will arrive from England Canada's national War Memorial, which is to be erected on the historic site of the Old Russell House, acquired for the purpose by the government at the instance of the Prime Minister. The site forms part of a parkway in the centre of the Capital which provides a vista of several blocks along the Rideau Canal to the Houses of Parliament. The financial appropriation for the monument was passed by the House the other day.

The Waterway

MR. KING has indicated that he hopes to be able to make some announcement after the resumption of the session regarding his recent conferences with Messrs. Ferguson and Taschereau on the respective rights of the Dominion and the provinces in the St. Lawrence River. His most recent observation on the matter suggests that whatever agreement may be arrived at is not likely to entirely satisfy those who are impatient for the advancement of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway project. His prediction respecting the agreement was that "some" obstacles in the way of the project were likely to be removed. Among members of Parliament who are not convinced that the scheme is presently in the interests of this country there is a certain sense of satisfaction that the premiers of Ontario and Quebec are moving in the matter without undue haste. It seems to be felt that Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Taschereau will see to it that the interests peculiar to Canada will have first consideration.

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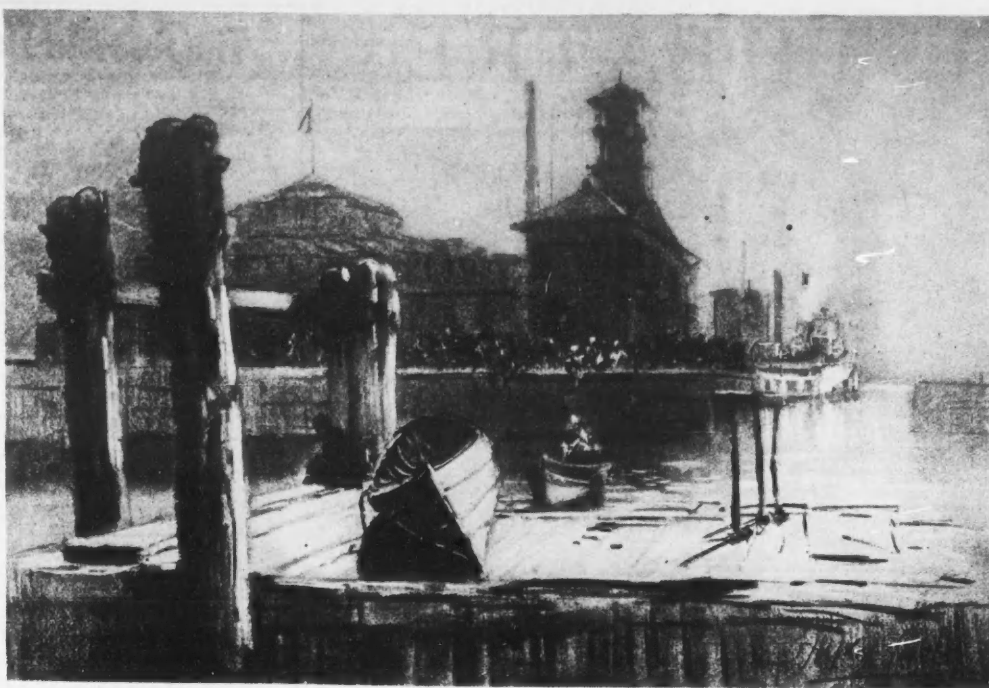
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"Castle Garden" from "Charcoals of Old New York" by the late F. Hopkinson Smith

Vignettes of Manhattan

By Hector Charlesworth

FOR the casual visitor to New York the enormous opportunities for entertainment are naturally a pivotal factor, but there are countless other centres of interest for those who take but a tepid interest in plays and music. It is supposed in many quarters to be a wicked city, but if one strolls on some of its famous thoroughfares of a Sunday morning, one discovers that it possesses a vast number of churchgoers, and churches very opulently supported. The destruction of fine buildings goes on apace, but the churches remain, many of them historical, and some of them comparatively modern. Nestling among the magnificent retail establishments of Fifth Avenue are many notable religious edifices. Almost in the shadow of the Grand Central station on Park Avenue is the magnificent new structure of St. Bartholomew's of which the rector is a Canadian, Rev. Robert Norwood. Up in the Central Park region and far beyond it are also magnificent churches erected by all the leading denominations. In the past I have often described the older churches away down town; but this year I visited for the first time St. Thomas's Episcopal Church at 53rd St. and Fifth Avenue. It has now reached a comfortable age, and when it was built it was surrounded by the homes of the wealthy and eminent New Yorkers whose names were familiar everywhere. To-day most of these mansions have been replaced by stores, but St. Thomas's like St. Patrick's Cathedral, not far away on the other side of the Avenue, continues as a noble and quiet sanctuary amid the turmoil of a vast commercial district. Here in Lent famous figures of the Episcopal or Anglican Church come from all parts of America to preach. Canon Cody of Toronto was there one Sunday in March and other Lenten preachers included the Bishops of Delaware and Kentucky. Its rector is Rev. Roeliff H. Brooks, and its superb organ is in charge of a musician internationally famous and especially well known in Canada, Tertius Noble. Apart from its social and religious prestige the beauty of its interior architecture draws to it architects from all parts of the world, when they chance to visit New York. The church is one of the finest achievements of an American architect of genius, the late Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, who died in 1924 at the age of 55. Goodhue was a native of Connecticut trained under Renwick and became a partner of another famous architect, Ralph Adams Gram. He was an enthusiast for Spanish colonial architecture and had personally studied many of the oldest ecclesiastical edifices of Mexico and Latin America. The rector of St. Thomas Church, known to architects of many lands, is said to be of Spanish inspiration, and is an artistic achievement of overpowering beauty. It soars clear from the chance to the roof tree of this very high edifice in the form of a mighty pointed arch, and its carved niches, figures and decorations give the effect of colossal lace work in stone. Sitting alone in a front pew with only a cleaning woman propelling a vacuum cleaner for companion, I counted over a hundred figures in the various niches and then gave up the task. The figures are not all religious—many are historical—Washington and even Pershing are there; and I surmise that from this source a similar idea worked out in the rector of St. Paul's Church, Toronto came.

HISTORICAL LITHOGRAPHS

Another aging building which withstands the encroachments of commerce in this district is the vast University Club situated near-by. In its great lounge fronting on Fifth Avenue, especially of a Sunday, one encounters the old fashioned Americans of the reserved, cultured type, entirely different from the Americans English dramatists imagine, or the habits of the more flashy hotels. In this club I saw an amazingly interesting collection of historical lithographs, loaned by a famous collector, Gherardi Davis. Fine lithography was America's earliest contribution to graphic art; and these pictures are not only fascinating from that standpoint of execution, but profoundly interesting as historic documents. Wonderfully rich and vivid are a series of lithographs depicting scenes in the Mexican War, an almost forgotten conflict, precipitated by President Andrew Jackson, but one which literally added an empire to the domain of the United States. "Remember the Alamo!" is still a potent cry in Texas but not elsewhere; and here one sees the Battle of Alamo as it was fought between frontiersmen and Mexicans. Even more interesting is the Gherardi Davis collection of naval lithographs, which brings back the days when the clipper ships of New England and Baltimore were familiar on all the seven seas; naval battle scenes of the civil war, and exploits of Yankee mariners in far away oceans. One most graphic lithograph showed a fleet of iron clad monitors devised during the civil war to combat Southern naval effort, navigating a sea so heavy, that one realizes the bravery of the sailors who manned these strange contrivances. Another 70-year old plate of especial interest in view of Admiral Byrd's Antarctic adventure, showed a four masted schooner famous in the annals of sailing ships, rounding Cape Horn among a great flotilla of ice bergs, her rigging covered with icicles.

The region of the University Club is one of the great

art centres; all the great international art firms have beautiful commercial galleries between there and Central Park and up at 80th St. is the immense Metropolitan Museum of Art itself. I went thither on a Sunday afternoon when it was thronged with visitors. Gazing at a Titian in The Marquand Memorial gallery which seemed to have gone in a bit I fell in with a charming old gentleman, who it turned out had written a rather notable book on "Christ in Art". He was also interested in free-masonry for when he discovered that I was not a painter as he had assumed but a Canadian newspaper man he at once asked about John Ross Robertson and Sir John Gibson whom he had known as members of the craft in days goneby.

In the Metropolitan Museum they have a happy plan of exhibiting for a time near the entrance (where visitors cannot miss them,) recent acquisitions. Among the most wonderful of these were two ancient six-leaved screens seven feet high, dating from the best period of Japanese pictorial art. They are the gift of Mrs. E. H. Harriman and their subjects are "Spring" and "Autumn". One, in six exquisitely designed panels shows various episodes of plowing and rice sowing against a background of blossom clad boughs; the other presents the rice harvest, and the making of rice-wine and the feasting that ensues. The drawing is remarkable in character and delicacy. Each of the twelve panels is in fact a masterpiece in pattern and unforgettable in charm of color.


MEMORIALS OF TWO PAINTERS

On the same day a memorial exhibition of the paintings of the late Arthur B. Davies was in progress. Davies was originally one of the foremost representatives of the romantic school in the United States but of late years had thrown himself rather enthusiastically in the modernistic movement, with the result that his flesh painting became rather harsh and pasty. It was interesting to contrast the canvases revealing various periods of his career. He was at his best 25 years ago, but throughout his life he chose chiefly to paint almost exclusively poetic studies of a certain type of slender, long-limbed nude nymph against delicate landscapes. The same type of maiden appears in scores of studies covering a long period of years. But his approach to his subject was at all times dreamlike, rather than purely realistic. His sense of the decorative value of line was remarkable and the effects of gesture and moments he achieved with his tall models had the quality of music. He also indulged in weaving as a relaxation and among the memorial exhibits were a number of brilliant rugs from his loom.

There was also a small but choice memorial display of the works of a much greater painter, Robert Henri, which was the leading feature of the annual show of the Society of Independent Painters. Henri was one of several very able and distinguished artists like John Sloan, Walter Pach and George Pleixotto, who encouraged the aims of the Independents and gave prestige to it, not because they believed that all the extravagances and crudities which have made this show famous of late years, were necessarily good art, but because they thought the system promoted initiative and courage in expression. The show used to be held in the Waldorf Astoria but since that building has disappeared has been moved to the Grand Central Palace on Lexington Avenue. The Society has no jury, hanging committee, or prizes. Every member is allotted a certain space wherein he may hang a group of little pictures or one or two big ones according to choice and exhibit any atrocity that his mind has conceived. The absence of a jury has moreover this advantage, that it enables a number of young painters of refinement and skill to exhibit their works also. If the show were dominated by those who call themselves "rebels" and aim at wild sensation merely, these tasteful works would probably be thrown out. The obscenity of some of the earlier Independent Shows caused a good deal of comment, but apparently obscenity has ceased to signify daring or novelty in New York and there was comparatively little of it, although the tendency to distort and caricature the beauty of the nude form is still present. Perhaps the most startling picture was a finely painted study entitled "Maternity" showing a nude girl seated with a baby's arms around her neck. There was a true quality of sentiment in the picture, but it so happened that the mother was white and the baby black.

The pictures by Henri had an alcove of their own and numbered but five. They illustrated his versatility, sense of color and vigor of drawing and brush work. All subjects, portraiture, city streets, rural landscape were painted with equal enthusiasm by this master. Notable among them was a study of 57th Street in winter, painted in 1902, when it was residential. In atmosphere, depth, drawing and subdued richness of color it was a notable achievement. Another was a Spanish portrait study "Conchita", a canvas of many hues, and quite as good as many Sargent's.

"A recent survey declares that the average husband prefers a wife who can cook." Those survey experts are simply finding out everything.—Florence (Ala.) Herald.



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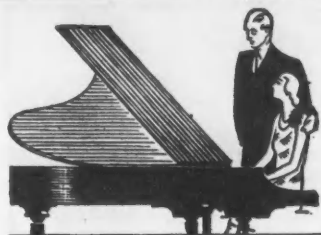
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CROSSED FISH SARDINES

AT THE THEATRE

English War Plays

THE storm, which we may suppose to have been brewing since the success of "Journey's End," has at last broken. On two consecutive days there have appeared in London two war plays, one military, the other naval, without a woman in the cast. The first, "Suspense," by Patrick MacGill, shows us a section of infantry in a front-line dug-out which has been recently captured from the enemy and is now being undermined by them. The soldiers enter their new quarters without knowledge of the particular danger that threatens them, and not until they hear the sound of a subterranean pick-axe is it revealed to them. The moment of this discovery and of the beginning of fear is a good one, the emotion of the men being fully communicated to the audience; and it is at once evident that the play's success or failure will depend upon its power to sustain this communication and to compel those who watch to share the increasing mental agony of those who participate in the scene.

The situation has a superficial appearance of being well suited to the stage. You might suppose that the tap-tap of the pick, the continuous rhythm of approaching menace, the terrible uncertainty of the outcome would preserve the dramatic tension. In fact, the tension, at first so high, weakens as time goes on. There are, I think, two reasons for this. First, the tension depends on uncertainty, and the audience is not at all uncertain; it knows, and cannot forget, that the stage of the Duke of York's Theatre will not be blown up and that the entire cast will not be annihilated before the third act begins. Secondly, the characterization is static. The men are at the end of the play very much what they were at the beginning; instead of learning more and more of them as time passes, we see only the same courage, the same nervousness and the same bravado or passivity which were displayed in the opening scene magnified by the passing of time. To this general rule there is one exception—a young gentleman-ranker now having his first experience of the front line. He begins very cheerfully, with the cheerfulness that springs from ignorance, but gradually his nerve gives way and he becomes a terrified and maddened child. But unfortunately Mr. MacGill does not control this climax very skillfully. The young man's hysteria becomes theatrical and unconvincing and is no gain to the play.

We are thus driven back upon two things to sustain our interest or, if you will, to reward our patience. Several of the studies of the soldiers have accuracy and humor. They are, as I have said, static, but within their own limitations they were worth watching. And at the very end of the evening, after the men have left their trench, there is a short scene of outstanding power and brilliance. The men are resting by a roadside in half-darkness. Suddenly there is a great explosion and an instant alarm. The section of trenches that they had left has been successfully mined; the enemy has broken through; their own comrades are in full retreat. They are disturbed from their rest and, beset by gas and shrapnel, are flung into the battle. We see them crumple and fall and die. This little outburst of fierce drama lasts but five minutes. It is not enough to save the play. But it is in itself magnificent and has been staged by Reginald Denham with an extraordinary naturalism and insight.

The second play, "B. J. One," by Commander Stephen King-Hall, R.N., has this in common with "Suspense"—that a great part of its merit is concentrated in a single scene. The title is a naval signal that commands the hands to be at their action-stations by day and by night. King-Hall has wished to paint a civilian moral in his naval tale—his argument being that the spirit of co-operation and selflessness upon which the efficiency of a great fighting service depends ought to be a guiding influence in commerce and in all the ordinary affairs of life. To make his lesson clear he shows us two naval officers, German and English, fraternizing in June, 1914, and shows them to us again fifteen years later as the heads of German and English steel manufacturing firms, engaged in a common attempt to overcome the idea that business is a form of war and to introduce international co-operation into industry.

The whole of the third act is occupied by discussion of this subject and the play is disastrously weakened by it. But the central parts of the story are naval and are free from the embarrassment of Commander King-Hall's economic ideals. There is a scene in the operations rooms at the Admiralty on the day when the Battle of Jutland began and there is a scene on the bridge of a light cruiser during the night of that action. I have heard others complain that this scene was too technical for their taste, and I am willing to admit that, having been myself a naval officer, I may have seen merits where others saw obscurities. But when every allowance has been made for the interest that I personally was bound to have in such a scene, there is not the least doubt that, as a representation of a ship of war at sea, it has an irresistible quality of truth that must carry with it even those who have never been to sea in their lives.

It has this disadvantage—that it does, in a sense, exclude the audience from it. You do not identify yourself strongly with any individual or succession of individuals on the stage. You remain a spectator of a group of officers and men engaged in a difficult and dangerous adventure. You see them face an attack; you see them pick up German survivors; you hold your breath while yet more warships of nationality unknown loom up from the darkness. The illusion is complete and enthralling. If the rest of the play had been the equal of this, "Journey's End" might have had a rival. As it is, I do not think that either the naval or the military play can enjoy more than a moderate success.

Note and Comment

BARRY LUPINO, the clever little British comedian in "Babes in Toyland" coming to the Royal Alexandra theatre May 5th, tells a good story of



FRANK GALLAGHER AND ETHEL SCOTT
in "Babes in Toyland" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

his first visit to this country when he was a member of the company assembled to aid Sir Harry Lauder during his transcontinental tour. "We had played nearly every town and city of consequence in your Western America, and had come to the city of Great Falls, Montana. Upon arriving there, we were informed that an 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' company had played there the night before to a packed house, but that the company was still in town, as the big feature of the show—the bloodhounds—had met with a disaster that night and thus retarded the immediate continuance of the tour.

"Upon interrogating the opera house manager, he told the following story: It appears that the major portion of the audience was composed of 'cattle punchers and shepherds,' who accompanied by their dogs, had come miles to witness this evergreen performance, and as it had always been their custom, the dogs followed their masters into the auditorium, lying under the wooden kitchen chairs which served for orchestra seats in those days. All went well until Eliza started to cross the ice—then the trouble began. The instant the three puny bloodhounds began to bark in pursuit, the dogs under the chairs realized there were strangers in their midst and pandemonium broke loose. When the bloodhounds made their appearance on the stage, every dog in the building considered that she or he was specially delegated to attack the intruders, and a grand rush and jump was made upon the stage by the entire phalanx, where the greatest dog fight ever witnessed was enacted and before the combatants were separated, the 'Uncle Tom Cabin' company was minus their bloodhounds for the Scotch collies never quit until the intruders were dead.

"That was the last time dogs were admitted to a performance in Great Falls and for which we were all truly thankful; for this fracas was the means of having erected a splendid theatre and eliminating forever 'Miser's Hall.' But I love your great west—you have so much room to breathe."

BORIS HAMBURG'S third and final cello recital at Margaret Eaton Hall on Thursday, May 8th, will introduce three important novelties to Toronto audiences, namely Frederick Delius' Cello Sonata, Eugen Ysaie's Serenade and the first performance anywhere of the Legende and Chanson by Hector Graton, the brilliant young Montreal composer, dedicated to Boris Hambourg and to be played with the composer at the piano.

AT THE Royal Alexandra Theatre, Monday evening, May 5th, "Babes in Toyland," a gorgeous, spectacular extravaganza will begin a week's engagement.

"Babes in Toyland"! What a wonderland of memories arise at that title—a wonderland where young and old alike laugh until they cry—where Victor Herbert's melodies jump and Glen McDougall's libretto scintillates with the spirit of fantasy as we journey along the merry lane of make-believe, hand in hand with Little Bo-Peep—Little Red Riding Hood—Tommy Tucker—Boy Blue and other personages from the fantastic land of yesterday, through the enchanted forest—into the Giant Spider's Den, past the Sylvan Dell where the Butterflies dance and view from the battlements of the Fairy Castle, the famous March of the Toy Soldiers; all episodes that bring back the days when Santa Claus was a reality and romance ran rampant in the human thought.

"Babes in Toyland" is just as much a whimsical fantasy as "Peter Pan," "The Blue Bird" or "Alice in Wonderland" and it will live as long.

The story of the adventures of the fourteen children of the Widow Piper in Toyland has all the extravagant characteristics of the English pantomime and is embellished, upon this occasion, with many of its mechanical surprises, its colorful embroidery, its beautiful stage settings, bewitching dances and the exquisitely tuneful melodies of the great Victor Herbert.

The company engaged to give life and vitality to the story includes the celebrated acrobatic comedian Harry Lupino and his two children; Rupert Darrell, an Australian comedian of excellent reputation; Betty Byron, and Margaret Byers who are the 'Jane' and 'Bo-Peep' respectively; Ethel Scott, a

vocalist of rare quality; Marcella Swansen, a vision of beauty, artistry and grace; Ethel Lynne, the Little Red Riding Hood, is another beauty; then there is Frances Bavielle, William Halford, Frances Moore, Jayne Waterous, the Widow Piper who is too well known locally to need any introduction; and a troupe of lilliputians, together with a large ensemble and chorus, making in all over one hundred and fifty persons in the organization. Among the outstanding musical numbers are "The March of the Toys," "Rock-a-Bye-Baby," "I Don't Do That Sum" and "Before and After," all Herbertian gems.

ETHEL BARRYMORE, under the management of Lee Shubert, ends her 82½ weeks season and her 14,236 miles tour in the Wilbur Theatre in Boston on Saturday, May 10. Even for Miss Barrymore, who is accustomed to extended playing periods, this is a record.

Beginning in Syracuse, N.Y., on October 4, 1928, she has acted practically continuously since that date, the only interruptions being occasioned by railroad journeys and unavoidable occurrences. She has presented two plays, G. Martinez Sierra's "The Kingdom of God" and Lili Halvany's "The Love Duel." Of the former she has given 235 performances and of the latter she will have given 282 performances before the close of her season, a total of 617 performances, with an estimated audience of over 800,000 people. She has appeared in most of the major cities of the United States between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and has established new box office records in several theaters. Her largest week's receipts were in St. Louis. Her largest single performance was a matinee in Cincinnati when she played to \$2,705.50, possibly a record at a \$2.50 to 50 cents matinee scale of prices.

Railroad, pullman and transfer companies received over \$75,000. Conservatively figured, the players spent an average of \$500.00 per day in hotel, restaurant and other items. Thousands of dollars were left in each city for advertising and other business expenses. Thus wherever the company played, the local communities were benefited.

After a vacation to be spent off the coast of Florida deep-sea fishing, Miss Barrymore plans to take the chief members of her company to Julia Peterkin's plantation in South Carolina to study the Gullah negroes, around whom Mrs. Peterkin wrote "Scarlet Sister Mary." Miss Barrymore will act Daniel A. Reed's dramatization of this novel next fall under Mr. Shubert's management.

WILLIAM POWELL again plays Philo Vance in the third exciting thrill-mystery by S. S. Van Dine, which is announced as the current all-dialogue serial attraction for the Uptown.

"The Benson Murder Case" is recommended by critics as an exceptional fine "detective" story. S. S. Van Dine's novels created a new standard in detective mysteries. If you have read the book you will, naturally want to see the picture. If you enjoy the artistry of William Powell you will want to see "The Benson Murder Case" whether or not you have read the book.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Conservatory Quartet

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE Conservatory String Quartet gave its sixth and final concert for the season on April 22nd. Though still a young organization it has made a substantial contribution to the musical life of Toronto since it made its debut last autumn, and there is also no question of the musicianship and sincerity of its personnel. Messrs. Elie Spivak and Harold Sumberg first and second violins of the organization are not only brilliant in technique but produce beautiful tone. The two older members of the group, Donald Heins, viola and Leo Smith, violoncello are also interpreters

of rare ability and high ideals. Together these artists have built up an ensemble that has advanced in quality and vitality of expression at each new appearance. A notable feature of its concerts has been the co-operation of leading local pianists in famous chamber works for pianoforte and strings that the public has but few opportunities to hear.

The classical offering at the last concert was Beethoven's opus 59, No. 2, composed during the most radiant period in the composer's creative career. Nobility of thought, fervent emotion and beauty of ornamentation characterize the work throughout; and the adagio is a glorious tone-poem in itself. The rendering was so fine and authori-

tative in tone and expression as to reach high water-mark in the season's achievements.

A striking novelty was a series of three sketches for string quartet by the Jewish composer and conductor, Ernest Bloch. Mr. Bloch himself introduced his music to Toronto about ten years ago at the time when he was conductor for the dancer Maude Allen, and did his symphonic suite "Winter and Spring" with an excellent orchestra. The sketches played by the Conservatory Quartet last week are of negroid inspiration and typify an impulse toward "modernism" more extreme than in Bloch's earlier work. He deals lavishly in dissonances and original harmonic effects and evokes unique color and atmospheric feeling. "Tonga-Taboo" suggesting superstitious ceremonial was especially novel; "Dusk" had weird suggestion and "Rustic Dance" was fresh and haunting in rhythmic treatment. These works are very difficult and were brilliantly interpreted.

The final number was the Schumann Piano Quintet in B flat, in which the organization had splendid co-operation at the pianoforte from Alberto Guerrero. Mr. Guerrero is one of the best of ensemble artists. The brilliance and fluency of his style seems to fit him especially for affiliation with string associates and the clean cut quality of his responses and phrasing gave a delightfully stimulating quality to the whole interpretation. The Allegro Brillante section was an especially memorable episode. There was a fine lyrical quality and unity of effect in other movements and the rendering of the fugue in the finale was impressive.

The Conservatory Quartet has now achieved a position in our musical life so definite and high that it is to be hoped that other Canadian cities will hear it in future seasons.

Boris Hambourg

BY HAL FRANK

ONE has come to consider Boris Hambourg so much a part of the Hart House String Quartet that there is a danger of overlooking his distinction as a solo cellist. The busy schedule of the Quartet permits of little time for outside work with the result that the opportunities to hear any of the gifted members of this ensemble by themselves have been very rare. One is therefore grateful that Mr. Hambourg has been able to find time for a series of three recitals, the first of which occurred last week at the Margaret Eaton Hall.

For his program Mr. Hambourg chose Beethoven's Sonata in C, Bach's Sarabande and Courante from the unaccompanied suite in D, Elgar's Concerto, Opus 85, and a Debussy Sonata. Mr. Hambourg's gifts as a cellist are most impressive. His superb technical command of the instrument, of course, is an accepted fact. So also the richness and warmth of tone color, of fire and emotional depth he achieves. But at this recital one was again reminded of a profound artistry, of a musical authority that spoke with quiet confidence. One became aware of this particularly in the Beethoven and Bach. It was impossible in hearing these to resist the conviction that the performer was in complete understanding of the original intentions and thought of the composer and with taste and intelligence was giving them full expression.

The Elgar Concerto which has been rarely heard in Toronto (Leo Smith first played it five or six years ago) is an extremely interesting work, and was given a gracious and delightfully phrased exposition. The Debussy Sonata which closed the program was delivered with a poetic elegance that rendered more fascinating that always fascinating composer.

Clement Hambourg at the piano, gave the soloist a most sympathetic accompaniment. The second recital of this series took place on Friday of this week, comment on which is reserved for next week.

An uplift worker, visiting a prison, was much impressed by the melancholy attitude of one man she found.

"My poor man," she sympathized, "what is the length of your term?"

"Depends on politics, lady," replied the melancholy one. "I'm the warden."

—Boston Transcript.

"Mama," said her little six-year-old daughter, "please button my dress."

"You will have to do it yourself, dear," was the reply. "Mother's too busy."

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed the little girl. "I don't know what I'd do without myself."

—Michigan Christian Advocate.

Null—"I started out on the theory that the world has an opening for me."

Void—"And you found it?"

Null—"Well, rather. I'm in the hole now."

—Churchman.



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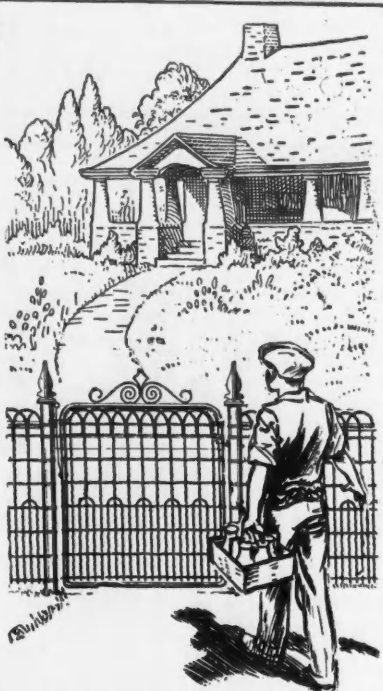
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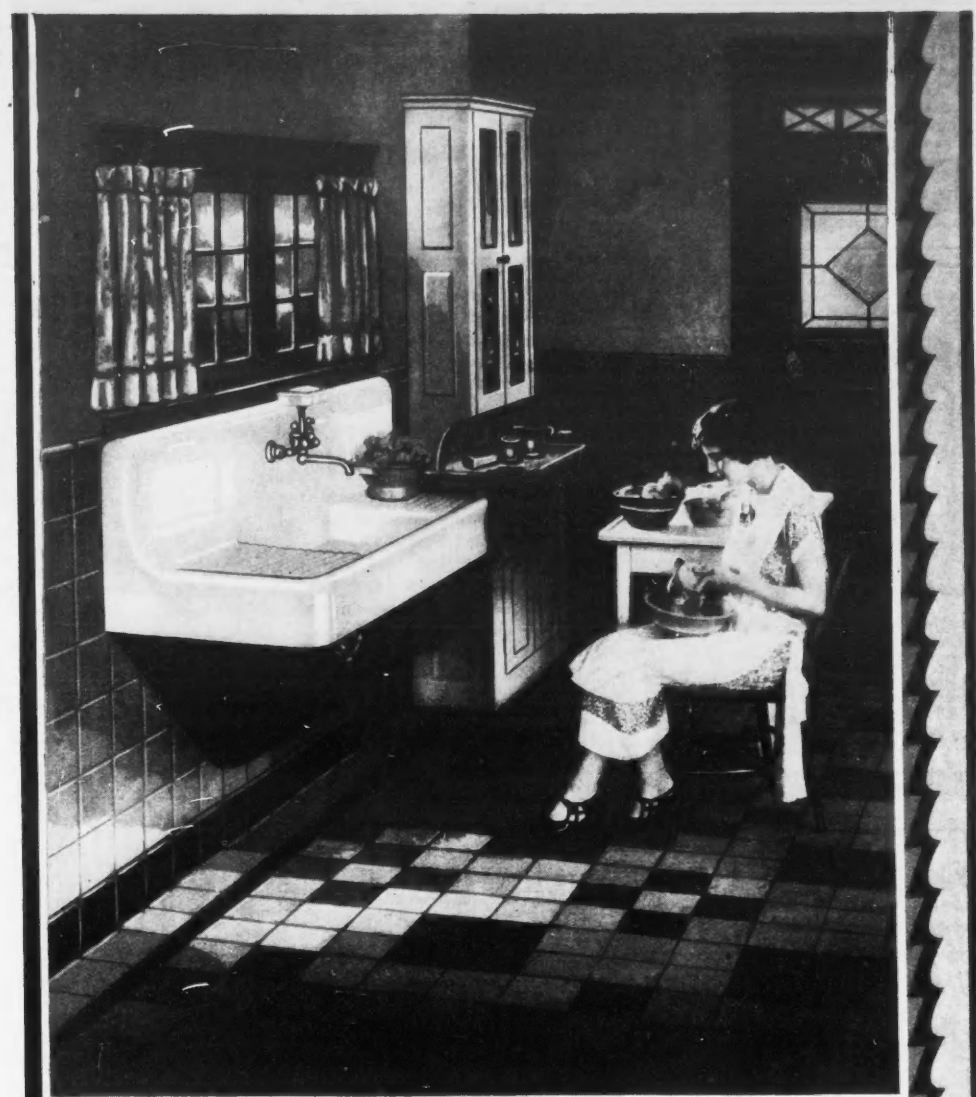
Easter Sunday a further honor was accorded Mr. Stewart, as guest soloist of Dan Godfrey's Orchestra in Bournemouth.

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Jewish Sex Wisdom

"STEPHEN ESCOTT", by Ludwig Lewisohn. New York, Harper-Mussons, Toronto; 315 pages, \$2.50.

By B. K. SANDWELL

MR. Lewisohn thinks that the Jews have a certain tribal wisdom concerning the important matters of human conduct which is not possessed by the "Goyim", and which the particular kind of "Goyim" who inhabit North America particularly need. There may be a lot of truth in the idea.

"Stephen Escott" is a preachment about that all-important matter of human conduct, the sex relation—concerning which nobody will deny that the inhabitants of North America need wisdom. Unfortunately Mr. Lewisohn's preachment leaves one with an uneasy feeling that wisdom concerning the sex relation is not to be acquired by verbal instruction; that if we are to become as wise as the Jews are—or as Mr. Lewisohn thinks they are—we shall have to undergo a good deal of the discipline of Jewish family life.

Mr. Lewisohn has set himself to satisfy one of the chief needs of our modern society; to provide an ethical principle which will replace, as a conduct control, the simple legal formulas of permanent monogamy which are breaking down under the pressure of economic change, individualism and the weakening of religious faith. He considers a satisfactory sex relationship the most important requisite—for most people at any rate—for human happiness; and the character of this relationship he holds to be determined very largely by the physical act of union. He is in equally violent protest against the puritan attitude which regards the act of union as a base necessity and the Greenwich Village attitude which regards it as a pleasant matter of no importance.

In this view of life, the attainment of the best possible sex relationship becomes a chief desideratum for both the male and the female, and Mr. Lewisohn wants us to pursue it with far greater care and freedom and devotion than we at present show. This is excellent doctrine, which few will object to except the puritans who object to any preoccupation with the subject, and the impuritans who maintain that the subject is not worthy of any preoccupation. But when it comes to a discussion of methods the matter is not so easy. Obviously the method commonly practised in North America, of a romantic fixation arrived at largely by chance around the age of twenty-five as a result of years of sex starvation, and arrived at by both sexes without any preliminary experience which could be considered in the least instructive, is not precisely ideal. But it is hard to tell just what Mr. Lewisohn would substitute. The one happy marriage in this book is between two Jews, and one gathers that the author thinks that the pair attained their ideal sex relationship largely because they were Jews. But we cannot all be Jews, and he does not tell us what are the characteristics of Judaism which we ought to imitate. And one is left also with an uneasy feeling that Mr. Lewisohn puts practically all the deficiencies of Gentile sex relationships down to the charge of the female, and that in so doing he falls rather short of scientific truth and impartial justice.

He is profoundly impressed with the prevalence among women of an attitude of hostility to the male, but there is hardly more than a hint that that hostility is most often a very natural reaction to the prevalent masculine contempt for the female, the disposition to regard her as merely a mechanism for masculine pleasure so far as the sex relation is concerned. The chief character in the book, Stephen, whose love of life occupies half of the book, admits that he entered on marriage with no knowledge of the art of erotic stimulation and with the conviction that the practice of it was sinful. But he takes no responsibility for the results of this ignorance (from which any modern physiology textbook would have released him), for he is convinced that his wife held the same view and would therefore have been inaccessible to such arts. "I did not woo my wife; she would have resented my wooing as unclean". This seems like a rash and ungenerous conclusion, even though we are told that Dorothy (the wife in question) did before marriage protest at having her shoulder kissed when in evening dress! Everything that subsequently happens to Dorothy, including an early death from pernicious uraemia, is laid to the door of her sex repression, and they in turn to her early training in Wisconsin. Stephen is much too ready to cast stones without being free from sin.

Dorothy's trouble was frigidity, not adultery; but it is adultery that is the theme of the second episode in



ILLUSTRATION FROM "ROGUE HERRIES."

the book, that of the murder by the poet Paul of the man who seduces his wife Janet. Mr. Lewisohn emphatically justifies this murder, not on the common ground that the wife was the husband's property, but for the somewhat subtle reason that the seducer was animated only by sensual lust, whereas the sex relation of Paul and Janet was exceptionally perfect and complete not only on the physical but also on the spiritual side. It is quite true that the seducer is, for the purposes of the argument, depicted as the lowest type of human animal. But again one is left with the feeling that there is too much special pleading. Either the sex relation of Paul and Janet cannot have been quite so perfect for Janet as it was for Paul, or else Janet must have been a sensual little fool to succumb to the very limited attractions of Jasper Harris; and in either case Paul has his share of responsibility for the situation, either by asking more than the woman was able to give or by giving less than she was entitled to receive. Paul's lawyer, the brilliant Jew who is the partner of the Stephen of the first episode and is also the real mouthpiece of Lewisohn himself, says to Paul: "Your jealousy was not assertion of possessiveness; it was a protest against a violation of a physical condition which had become necessary to your life and with which your wife was completely integrated". But Janet might pertinently inquire what was the difference between being a possession and being "completely integrated with a physical condition necessary to the husband's life", if they both give the husband the same right to use revolvers on one's lovers.

Mr. Lewisohn always writes as a man with a grievance. His early books were the work of a Jew with a grievance against a Gentile society. His latest is the work of a male with a grievance against women. In real life, grievances are hardly ever as one-sided as he makes them out. Nevertheless his books are a valuable stimulus to the thinking of his age. His protest against the under-valuation of the sex relation, the ignoring of its tremendous spiritual import (which was Janet's sin), is as much needed, perhaps even more needed today, than his protest against the under-valuation of the physical side of it (which was Dorothy's sin). Anything which provokes to serious thinking on these subjects, anything which helps us to give a live meaning to the ancient law, "Whom God hath joined let no man put asunder", so incredibly debased by the modern substitution of the registry office for the Deity, deserves our warmest welcome.



LUDWIG LEWISOHN

The New Walpole

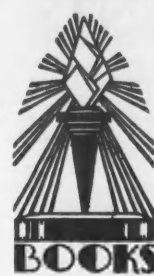
"ROGUE HERRIES," by Hugh Walpole; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy Limited, Toronto; 524 pages; \$2.00.

By W. S. MILNE

THIS new novel of Hugh Walpole's will perhaps come with something of a shock to most of his readers, for he has left his familiar haunts and indeed his own times, to give us a full-length portrait of an eighteenth century rake, and a series of snapshots of fifty years of social evolution as it affected a handful of villages and little towns in the north of England, among the mountains. The eighteenth century is a pretty full one, and has an advantage of picturesqueness over our own day by virtue of the fact that men still carried swords, nobody preached prohibition, and clergymen wrote novels that Dr. Locke does not permit in the Toronto Public Library. It was a colourful age, full of great contrasts, from the patches and powder and sedan-chairs, the balls and coffee houses of London, to rustic ignorance and brutality of language and act that can scarcely be recorded in print. A writer let loose in such rich pastures can make his story as highly-coloured as a fete at Vauxhall, or as drab as a country midden, yet for some reason it is the romantic tradition that has become most associated in the minds of modern readers in novels of this century.

This long preamble is an attempt to indicate why, even more than the unfamiliar period, this new novel of Walpole's will disappoint many readers. Grant him the eighteenth century, he must use it thus and so. But he does not. He has chosen to ignore all the glitter, all the romantic stage properties, all the wit and breeding of the London salons, and give us instead a strong bleak study of a strangely gloomy and contradictory character, stripped of his velvet and brocade, put down among the fells and crags of Cumberland, not Cumberland as seen through the eyes of Wordsworth and the 'Lakers', but as it was to the people of those times, horrid, in the literal eighteenth century meaning of the word—inspiring horror. The rain falls, the cold winds blow, the rocky soil yields little return for unbelievable labour, and robbers lurk among the hills. The towns of Keswick and Penrith and Carlisle are little more civilized. Drunken drabs and dull bores, gross, animal-like: "things rank and foul in nature possess it merely." An old woman, harmless enough, is stoned for a witch, stripped naked and drowned.

Another objection will be that the novel is too long: it runs well over two hundred thousand words, more than twice the length of a usual best seller. Unfamiliar, unpleasant, too long: a rather damning indictment, but I believe there is a sporting chance that "Rogue Herries" will be remembered long after *Jeremy and Wintersmoon* have been forgotten. The reason is that this novel has power. It gives one a sense of exhilaration, a feeling of having been on a mountain-top above the storm. The character of Francis Herries, haughty, disolute, cruel, is magnificently done. In the five hundred pages of space and the fifty years of time that the story covers, Mr. Walpole has given us a very complete picture of a strangely fascinating and contradictory personality. So baffling are the enigmas of *Rogue Herries'* heart, so gross are his sins, so strangely wistful his visions,



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so tragically frustrated his glimpse of happiness, so dark the shadows of his house, that we can scarcely love or admire him. But we come to understand him, we come to some comprehension of the meaning of his strange recurring dream of the white horse from the dark tarn among the crags of iron and ice. Herries is the idealist who, feeling the world out of joint, plunges frantically into all evil ways to escape it, or to show his contempt of it. In him is dominant that mood that threatened Hamlet, and made him cry out against Ophelia, that mood of self-torture and self-reproach that makes one torture also the thing one loves, and overthrow and flout the idols of one's better self, because they are also the idols of one's fellow men.

The host of minor characters in the story are well done, David and Mirabel and the rest. Occasionally one feels, however, that the author is suffering from a divided purpose: at one time he seems to want to trace the traditions of the Herries family as manifested in its various branches, and the story is in danger of becoming a genealogical novel. Then again he seems to play with the "growth of the soil" motif in the picture of David "an Englishman and the England which nourished him"; then he falls into that treacherous blind-alley of the period novelist, historical background. Father Roche, the Jacobite priest, lifted out of *Esmond*, shows signs in the early part of the story of becoming the pivot of a plot of conventional "Prince Charlie" character, but the rebellion of forty-five, far from involving the destinies of the Herries, as the author seems first to hint, affects them so little that they do not have to declare themselves for or against it. Then there are one or two minor characters concerning whom the author drops hints that are never adequately justified later—the mysterious pedlar who gives David a silver box, for example. There are also one or two minor inaccuracies in language. Walpole calls the followers of Charles Edward "kenspeckle", (p. 279) which means neat and tidy, when the context obviously indicates that they were a lot of dirty ragged scarecrows. Apparently he has allowed the sound to guide him, instead of looking the word up. Some more of his references are a little open to suspicion, but these are really minor points, because the primary interest in the story lies in the character of Francis Herries, Rogue Herries of the title, and that one figure is magnificently handled, clearly and frankly, with few reticences, yet always artistically and in a manner that conveys that sense of power which I mentioned above as the greatest characteristic of the book.

Simian

"THE IMMORALIST," by André Gide; Longmans, Green, Toronto; 214 pages; \$2.50.

By F. C. GREEN

ALTHOUGH this is, I imagine, the first appearance of Gide's *L'Immoraliste* in its English costume—and a very beautiful one it is—the novel was actually published in French twenty-eight years ago. Thus the public has had time to recover from the excitement which greeted this work in 1902 and Gide's reputation for originality and profundity is showing distinct signs of wear and tear. As was to be expected one finds on the fly-leaf of the English edition the usual clap-trap about "the hidden potentialities of the human soul in revolt"—the raising of "fundamental moral issues" and so forth which we have come to associate with every novel dealing with the theme of homosexuality. To do Monsieur Gide justice, however, he is perfectly sincere. He really believes that the mental confusion of his hero constitutes a psychological condition of dramatic interest. In reality, however, the emotions and sentiments of this sinister individual, Michel, have no dramatic interest whatever. They do, however, constitute a problem but it is a social one; namely whether the powers of the state can not be extended in order to protect society against the moral corruption exuded by such gloomy catamites.

Michel is an intellectual, and a distinguished writer on ancient history. Gide insists on the peculiar character of his early education at the hands of an atheistic father and a mother who was an austere Calvinist. Michel marries a Catholic girl, Marceline, and to her situation we can justly apply the epithet "tragic," as subsequent events reveal. With morbid pleasure Gide describes the ghastly details of Michel's attack of tuberculosis from which he eventually recovers. In sharp contrast to this pathological obligato is the marvelous picture of exotic nature for, like his hero, Gide is acutely sensitive to sensual impressions. At Biskra there occurs an incident which is intended to signify the commencement of the "Immoralist's" changed attitude toward life. In a looking-glass he sees a young Arab boy, Moktir, in the act



ANDRÉ GIDE

of stealing his wife's scissors but Michel pretends to ignore the theft. Instead of telling us bluntly what we gather later, that this is one of the prodromes of the hero's homosexuality, the author tries to enlist our sympathies for Michel by picturing him as a man embarked upon a spiritual conflict.

Michel and his wife go to Normandy which gives Gide an opportunity of showing what an artist he is in the creation of atmosphere and the reader gets a certain respite from the chaotic reveries of his Romantic hero. For Michel is a Romantic. His mysterious "doctrine" stripped of its pretentious verbiage is merely a repetition of Rousseau's "back to nature" theories. Michel goes to Paris to shatter the universe with his iconoclastic ideas. "I depicted artistic culture as welling up in a whole people like a secretion which is at first a sign of plethora, of a superabundance of health but which afterwards stiffens, hardens, forbids the perfect contact of the mind with nature, hides under the persistent appearance of life a diminution of life, turns into an outside sheath in which the cramped herd languishes, pines, in which at last it dies. Finally, pushing my thought to its logical conclusion I showed Culture, born of life, as the destroyer of life." Quite so. But Rousseau in the *Discours sur les Arts* two hundred years ago handled the same theme with much more clarity and without resorting to the cheap and equivocal methods of the sensational novelist.

The novelists ends with the death of Marceline from tuberculosis communicated to her by her husband. This is pathetic or if you will, tragic. But there is nothing tragic about Michel's "problem." What does he want? He tells us vaguely he wants to "live" but by "living" he obviously means freedom from all social restraint and it is a little difficult to imagine society placidly sitting still while the Michels of the world openly abandon themselves to their simian practices. Like many modern novelists of the "sombre" school Gide takes himself with such deadly seriousness, that he loses all sense of psychological values. May I quote one example. Michel, in his lust for "a wilder and more natural state" assists a disreputable character called Bute in poaching his own woods. Molière it will be remembered, in *L'Avare* depicts Harpagon as creeping out at night to steal oats from his own horses. That was comic and was meant to be: Monsieur Gide's incident is comic though it was surely meant to be "profound." If not it is the act of an idiot and now that one comes to think of it, is not that perhaps what Michel really is?

There are hopeful signs that the novel is beginning to disentangle itself from that baneful alliance with Science into which it entered in the seventies of last century. Monsieur Gide is not a Naturalist, but he has preserved the Naturalist's weakness for the analysis of pathological conditions. In that way, like the Goncourts, he has achieved a *succès de scandale*. This is a pity because he possesses a very real talent for psychological analysis and in his style continues the finest tradition of the Classic masters.

Rabelais in Full

"THE HEROIC DEEDS OF GARGANTUA AND PANTAGRUEL," by Francois Rabelais, translated by Urquhart and Motteux; Everyman's Library, J. M. Dent & Sons, Toronto; 2 vols., 360 pp. each; cloth 55c., reinforced cloth 90c.

By R. KEITH HICKS

AT LAST there is available at a popular price the full text of Urquhart's Rabelais, which Messrs Dent, to their great honor and the joy of all good Pantagruellists, have added to Everyman. D. B. Wyndham Lewis contributes an introduction, informing and enthusiastic, but perhaps more delectable to those who know their Rabelais than helpful to the first-venturer into these rich, if in places muddy, fields of experience. And because they are like that, one would presume to advise the neophyte in Pantagruelism to begin by looking at two passages that show Maitre Francois at, respectively, his serious and his hilarious best: the first is on page 162 of vol. I, being the letter that Gargantua

wrote to his freshman son, the letter, full of godly wisdom and contemporary science, known as the hymn of the Renaissance, a paean of progress and the new joy in human achievement; and the second begins on page 95 of vol. II, the Prologue to the Fourth Book, a burlesque of the Olympian council and a re-telling of the tale of Mercury and the woodman's axe, with an incidental warning against the perils of playing the market.

Having savoured the "substantive marrow" of these pages, the reader will know what sort of fare to look for, and proceed to enjoy the book in the way the author says he wrote it—and one likes to believe him—as the casual merry post-prandial scribbles of a full-blooded clericomedeo of the XVIth century, gloriously in love with life and humanity, and full to overflowing with all the learning and curiosity of his spacious and insanitary times.

The story does not matter much. It is a giant-story ending in a satirical quest-journey, and one can read sporadically, though the best is contained in the first three books, except for the storm in the Fourth Book. There are very real humans attached to the retinue of Pantagruel, two of whom, Panurge the prince of picaroon, and Friar John the very muscular christian, have taken high

place in the world's gallery of fictional beings; and there are sketches like Bridlegoose and the Limousin Scholar, whose names are of the currency of literature. There are torrents of words and gales of laughter, and much eating and drinking, pages of classical references real and imaginary, and short stories and portraits of amazing reality; and throughout is the spirit of the author who believes that "to laugh is proper to the man," whose motto is "vivez joyeux," and whose philosophic tonic is the herb Pantagruellion which inspires "a certain jollity of mind con-fected in the scorn of fortune."

A word on the aspect of Maitre Francois' work that gives the baser, and regrettable commoner, meaning to the worthy adjective "Rabelaisian": Rabelais' vocabulary and content are, even to the indurated modern ear, sometimes of a startling frankness (the same was true, but less so, in his own period) but he has none of the leering polite lubricity of a later convention, and he is never immoral—indecent often, but never immoral.

The English of the *Heroic Deeds* is a faithful mirror of the thought and a perfect echo of the rhythm and gusto of the French original. Rabelais used more words than any writer of his race before Victor Hugo, and

(Continued on Page 10)

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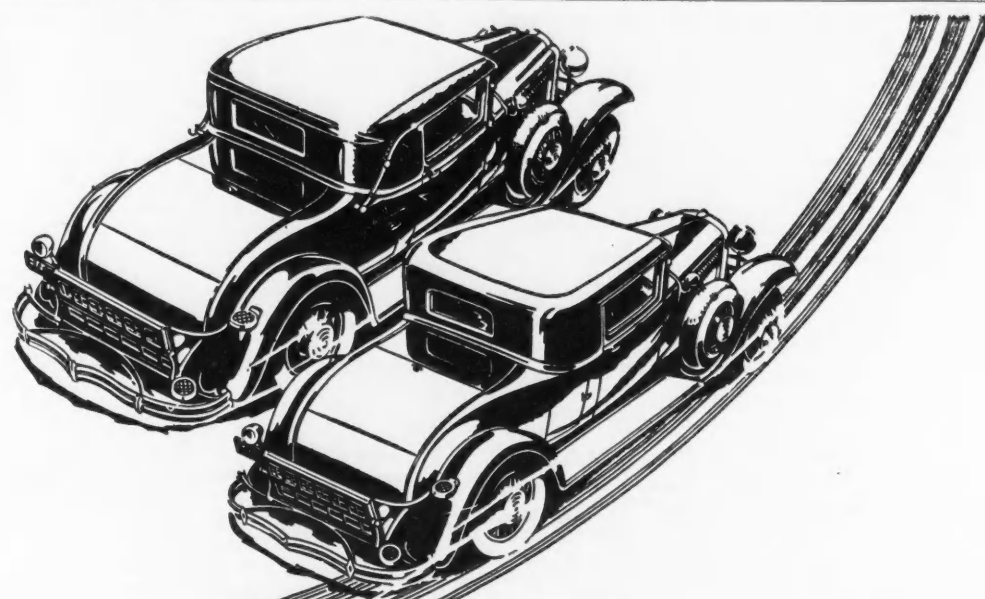
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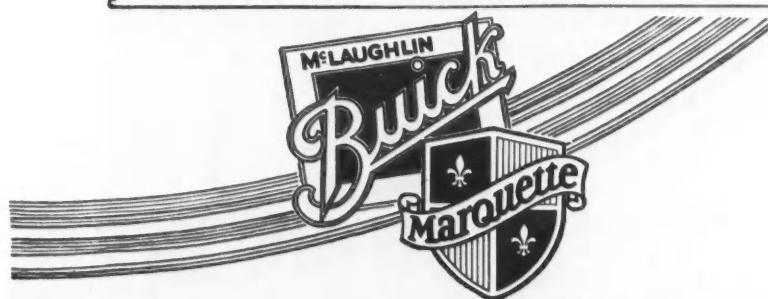
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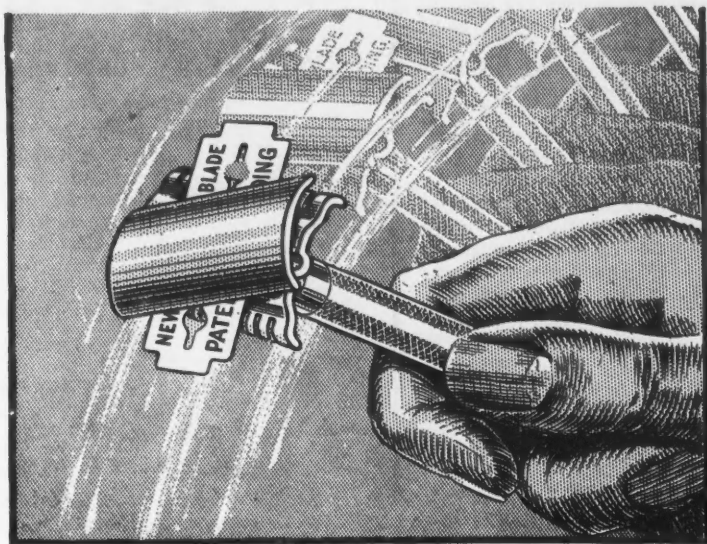
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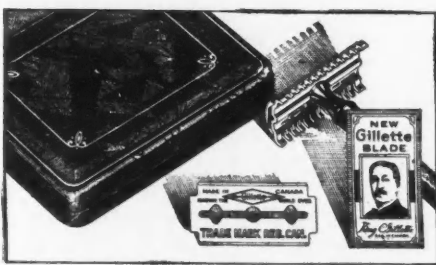
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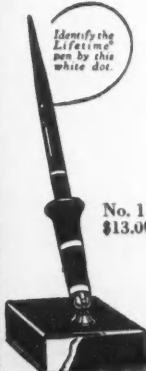
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BOOKSHELF

(Continued from Page 9)

Urquhart, with the aid of Cotgrave's famous dictionary, reproduces them all and adds a few of his own. One of the marvels of literature is the fact that this, undoubtedly the greatest among translations from a modern tongue, is the work of two men whose childhood speech was not English: Thomas Urquhart was born to the Gaelic, and Pierre le Motteux was a Huguenot refugee.

The introduction cites Béroalde de Verville with his scurrilous *Moyen de Parvenir*, and Balzac in the *Contes drolatiques*, as "the only two Pantagruelists who have followed Rabelais in French literature"; one could well add a third, and that is Denis Diderot, whose interests were as wide and whose vigor as expansive as those of the Curé de Meudon. Is it too much to hope that before Everyman rounds out his thousand, Messrs Dent will give us a version of *Jacques le Fataliste* to sit on the shelf with *Pantagruel* and *Tristram Shandy*?

Soft Musician

"VAGABOND DREAMS COME TRUE," by Rudy Vallee, a story of his life; Dutton and Company, New York; \$2.50.

By E. BURNHAM WYLLIE

WE SUPPOSE it is legitimate for a radio singer who counts his fans by hundreds of thousands, and his weekly takings in four figures, to tell the world by what manner and means he evolved from a cross-roads drug store to be America's darling of the air. It adds nothing to conviction for the high-brow to say he detests Vallee's crooning sentimentalities; that this youthful apostle of soft music in a world that was hot-music-mad is a flash in the pan. The fact remains that he is a flash that still glows in the light of the currency of the realm and maybe the pleasure he gives to dancers and radio-fans is as much worthwhile as some of the blood and thunder achievements of the theologians, warriors and statesmen.

Without laying down any rules by which achievement may be permanently measured, we can heartily say that Vallee's book is interesting reading. Young Vallee is no dub; he is a graduate of Yale, for whatever that is worth, and he got his degree by dint of finding out something and sticking everlastingly at it. And the thing he found out is kindly and winsome even if it is not scholastic according to some standards of the now. Vallee is no sentimentalist. He knew what he wanted—a big income and fame of a sort. To get these he developed what talents he had, musical ones, and went at it with a clear eye on the main chance. He says: "I came to see that my tastes were average tastes, that the things I liked, a majority liked." There is much in that strain. He has no false illusions of humility, nor does he bother about good form nor any ideals of the night—the thing that pleases, that brings a huge fan-mail and goodly stores of shekels—these be the gods of this self-sufficient youth. And he put his brain to work. He made music trot to the tune of profitable pleasure. And who will say that he did not make it pay? To sell himself he wrapped himself up in a likeness of the "average person" and that is what any salesman does, no matter how he may strut and talk about ideals and "service." Vallee's book is illuminating in throwing high lights and shadows on just you and me, and it shows what can be done by playing the game a little better than any other fellow plays it.

From Westbrook, Maine, to the world's air-lines via radio; not to ignore the money and education picked up en route, is an interesting journey and not less romantic because about a wholly modern and calculating orchestra director rather than about some swashbuckler of the Middle Ages. We devoutly hope not many will be stimulated to become second or third, or even greater Vallee's, but at any rate "Vagabond Dreams Come True" makes a good yarn because it proves that dreams can still come true,—if they are good, earthy dreams that talk in terms of clinking coins and effusive letters—and the dreamer must have mighty few illusions. He will have few after reading this frank and rather complacent odyssey of Rudy Vallee, proponent of soft music.

According to Dr. Edmund Jacobson, of Chicago University, the electrical energy involved in projecting a thought is so slight that it would require at least two million persons hooked together and thinking "in phase" to light a sitting-room lamp. There would therefore seem to be little practical value in any scheme to "hitch our wagon" to a highbrow.—Punch.

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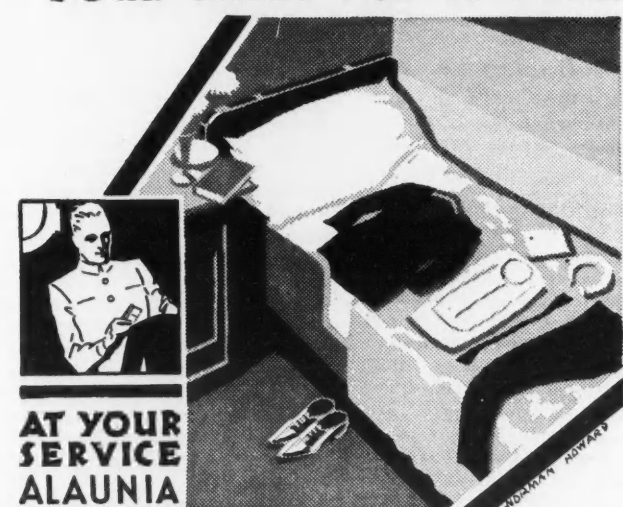
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England's Poet Laureate

DR. ROBERT BRIDGES, poet laureate of England, died on April 21st, in the midst of a renewed fame. Victim during the last decade of the chidings from both English and American critics for refusing to spout poetic works even when the British nation clamored for an ode to celebrate a momentous event in the kingdom's history, he produced within the last year "The Testament of Beauty," a work of 4,000 lines which won acclaim on two continents despite its complexities and depth of subject.

In "The Testament of Beauty," Robert Bridges unfolded a philosophy spoken, it seemed, by one resting on a mount, pondering the stream of life below. In his work and in his manner of living Robert Bridges was apart. A man of great stature, white hair, flowing beard, aquiline face, he had an air of remoteness, an appearance of having remained from a past, loath to part with the fashions of an earlier day.

A lover of nature, the poet laureate liked nothing as much as his long walks near Oxford and as he strode through the wooded lanes in fair weather as well as foul, he looked less a poet than the elderly, sage physician, which, in fact, he was. Medicine beckoned to him before poetry. The son of a country squire, he took up medical study after studying at Oxford and then making "the grand tour." He finished the medical course at St. Bartholomew's in London and then became physician there and assistant physician at Children's Hospital. When he wrote the best poem in a collection celebrating the birth of a college president's child, the praise he won turned him to poetry and at thirty-seven he gave up medicine.

Even at that time the future laureate was an exponent of the "pure poetry," a seeking for objective beauty rather than subjective appeal. In the thirty years that followed his transition to literature until he became the laureate, little of his work found popular appreciation, although to few he was known as a poet of cultured and scholarly gifts. His early poems were privately printed.

Dr. Bridges set himself to become a master of prosody. He studied metre and vowel sounds, concentrated on the subtler shadings of language, and some of his attempts in adventuring with words enabled him to become the only poet who ever rhymed "sons" with "once." He sought assiduously after what seemed to him the correct phrasing and juxtaposition of words, and poems lay on his desk for months, undergoing polishing. So fastidious was his revision that his poems about the war appeared two years after the Armistice.

Since he assumed the historic position that dates back to the time of Chaucer, Dr. Bridges has been seen in two lights by the British, one class berating him for his having failed to write more than a comparatively few lines, while another group finds in him a poet of classical taste and expression whose verses were of a quality that more than offset their paucity. William Butler Yeats once characterized him as the greatest of living poets, and another characterization described him as "England's one classical poet."

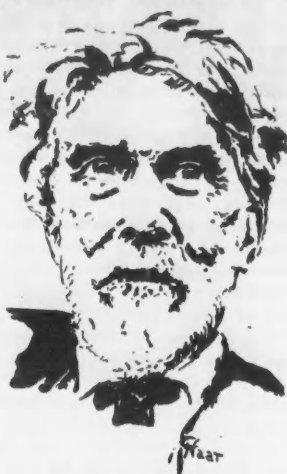
In 1913, when Robert Bridges became poet laureate most of the people in England were unaware of his existence and much was made of why Rudyard Kipling and Alfred Noyes, the former much the sturdier poet and the latter far more prolific, were passed by when Lord Asquith had to select a successor to Alfred Austin, predecessor of Dr. Bridges. Kipling's failure to win the place that had been glorified by such names as Wordsworth and Tennyson was attributed to his poem, "The Widow of Windsor," which was said to have offended Queen Victoria.

As laureate, Dr. Bridges drew each year \$485, of which \$135 was in lieu of the wine furnished the laureates of studier days.

Six years ago Dr. Bridges came to America at the invitation of Dr. M. LeR. Burton, president of the University of Michigan. His silence to reporters when he arrived in America was noted by a reporter in whose paper the next day appeared the headline "King's Canary Won't Chirp."

But Dr. Bridges, the sixteenth official laureate, ignored the flippant treatment of his station, even though it found an instant response in England. He was much more interested in purifying the language and he was an ardent advocate of correct pronunciation and a modified new spelling. He had a deep dislike of public appearances and shunned interviewers, but last year he consented to broadcast an address on English poetry and in 1926 he started London by visiting a public gallery, where, when he saw a crowded elevator, he hunted for the stairs and climbed four flights, two steps at a time.

Before "The Testament of Beauty," England had little from his pen, the nation believing they had seen the



ROBERT BRIDGES

last of his work when he wrote a 200-line poem in 1924. His war verse, in which was a virility not found in previous poems, included "Thou Careless Awake," "England Awake," "Lord Kitchener" and two bearing on the United States entering the war, "To the United States of America" and "President Wilson."

Although he had written a number

of shorter poems, his first essay in poetry was a series of sixty-nine sonnets, "The Growth of Love," which was privately printed in 1876, and these were followed by "Prometheus," also privately printed in 1883. He published a volume entitled "Shorter Poems" in 1890, and some of his other works were "Eros and Psyche," "Nero," "Tragedy," "Achilles in Scyros"; a drama, "Paliclos," "The Return of Ulysses," both dramas, and "The Christian Captives."

His principal critical works were "Milton's Prosody," published in 1893, and "John Keats, a Critical Essay," produced two years later. He also was the author of eight poetic plays. He was married and had a son and two daughters.

Changes in Whitehall

THE Government are anxious to bring to Whitehall some of the Civil Servants now housed in expensive offices in various parts of London. As there seems to be little hope of any great reduction in the present Whitehall staff, there is no chance of accommodating newcomers. The proposed scheme is to demolish the old houses in Whitehall Gardens and to replace them by a magnificent building facing the Cenotaph and the Treasury. The Ministry of Transport

and the Cabinet Secretariat are at present quartered in the houses referred to. Such a scheme would be received with mixed feelings by lovers of old London, and would certainly be opposed. Whitehall derives its name from the ancient palace of Whitehall, and has many historical associations. The original palace was built for Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, from whom it passed to Walter Grey, Archbishop of York. Cardinal Wolsey, a later occupant, surrendered it to King Henry VIII in 1530, and that monarch had it enlarged, and added the gardens and orchards of Scotland Yard. The oldest of the houses at present standing in Whitehall Gardens is No. 7, at present occupied by the Minister of Transport. Originally known as Pembroke House it is still a mine of art treasures, and contains a number of original carved ceilings, fireplaces, oak doors, and other valuable treasures. Another interesting fact is that an old boat house is still standing at the back of the building, indicating that before the Embankment was built the Thames ran alongside the gardens. But the old houses may still survive, for the cost of carrying out the new building would exceed any economies to be gained by the giving up of privately owned buildings, and at the moment we have not money to spare.

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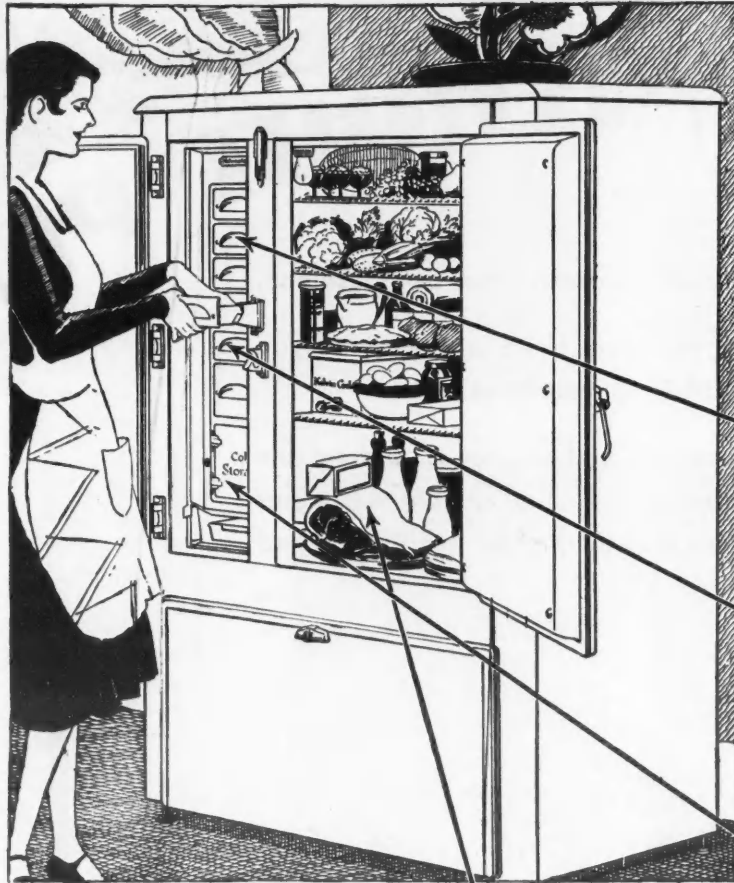
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People and Events

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In Bookland

EASTER Monday was a red letter day for the Toronto Public Library, when the new Central Circulating Library on College street was formally opened. Professor Andrew Keough, president of the American Library Association and head of Yale University Library, was chief speaker and guest of honour and was introduced by Dr. George H. Locke in a brief and witty speech. Dr. Keough gave a history of the library system throughout the centuries, and Dr. H. J. Cody of Toronto, dwelt upon the educational importance of the Public Library, quoting that beautiful sentiment of Elizabeth Barrett Browning: "They are never friendless who have God and good books." Mr. T. W. Banton presided, and interesting addresses on the growth of the Toronto Library were given by Mr. Justice Kelly and Mr. Norman Gash.

The speakers emphasized the value of the Public Library, as a foe to communism—even more valuable than the police force. Dr. Keough's greetings from the American Library Association were most gracefully conveyed, and the occasion was one in which the Toronto citizen might well take pride. The capital of Ontario has been especially fortunate in the type of Chief Librarian—the late Dr. James Bain, that scholarly Scot, and Dr. George Locke, a true Canadian and a sincere cosmopolite.

The British Premier

THE Prime Minister of Great Britain is not unknown in Canada. On more than one occasion, he has been the guest of the Dominion, and has delighted those who have had the privilege of meeting him. His daughters, too, have made many friends in Canada and have shown themselves willing to be adopted Canadians. When Mr. James Ramsay MacDonald became Prime Minister of Great Britain, there were not wanting those who were in fear that something resembling a Soviet regime was to be set up at the Heart of the Empire. Nothing, however, could have been farther from communistic principles than the Government of which Mr. MacDonald is the head. The public is not always careful to discriminate between communism and socialism. The latter is a bird of an entirely different feather from that which perches on the banners of Stalin and Company. The socialists believe in Maeterlinck's bluebird of happiness—the communists have a crimson vulture for their sign.

We are accustomed to think of this continent as the only scene where the poorest boy has a chance to become the head of the Government. We are familiar with the tale of the immigrant lad who came to New York with sixpence in his pocket and became a senator before you could count ten. Great Britain has many an instance of a boy with the handicap of poverty who has won to a high place in the Commonwealth. A writer in the "Quarterly Review" reminds us that Mr. MacDonald has had a fight for the premiership:

"From a two-roomed cottage at Lonsdale to Downing Street and Chequers is a steep climb and one that never could be achieved by anybody without character, determination, dogged thoroughness and high ability, or without certain external aids which, in the case of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, may be summed up in a good and courageous mother, ready to face Fortune's frowns without flinching, a stern but sympathetic dominie, and above all else a wife whose true no-

bility of character, sweetness of disposition, and goodness of soul attracted and uplifted all who came across her."

This tribute to the women of the Ramsay MacDonald household is well deserved. There was a rare comradeship between Ramsay MacDonald, and his wife and her loss makes even the premiership a "lonely splendour."

Museums and Their Use

THE Museum is an important feature in the modern city's educational equipment. In Canada, we have in the city of Toronto an outstanding museum, known as the Royal Ontario, which is a provincial, as well as municipal pride. The curator, Dr. Charles Currelly, is the very man for his exacting position, and has a perfect genius for discovering when a Grecian vase or Egyptian urn is in

the market. He also has a genius for obtaining these ancient treasures at a positively bargain price. He obtained an Egyptian mummy in the most curious way. She really was an Egyptian princess, about three thousand years ago, and she belongs to Victoria College. But Dr. Currelly fixed covetous eyes on the princess, and away she flew, on a summer day, across the park and around the corner to the Royal Ontario Museum.

There is a bewildering variety of treasures in the Royal Ontario Museum, and it is worth one's while to spend many an afternoon there. The Chinese Room is especially attractive, —but do not go there after nightfall. There are ghosts in the Chinese Room after the sun goes down—spooky Oriental creatures that breathe softly and leave a breath of incense in their trail. The Chinese Room is no place for a Christian when the moon rules the skies. The Man in the Moon is an Oriental himself and so sheds a kindly light on those visiting spooks. This Museum has a great value as an educational force. As Mr. J. H. Iliffe says in a Canadian quarterly:

"The Royal Ontario Museum is re-

presenting and going to represent—alone as far as can be seen—Canada in the coming international world of the future. In the past nothing has equalled a common interest in learning and scientific research for bridging the gulf of racial enmities and breaking down national antipathies: in this sort of activity the museum has a foremost part."

An Historic Canal

THE canal has played an important part in the history of the world—whether we regard it in the Netherlands or in the land of Bagdad. The development of transportation facilities in modern times, with racing automobiles and super-planes, has placed most canals in the background and made them merely picturesque features in the scene. There are certain international waterways, however, that still hold their place. Among them is the Suez Canal, that great water bond between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. For years it had been scoffed at as an impossibility, and, truly, it seemed as if there were all manner of lions in the way. How-

ever, there is usually a "dreamer whose dreams come true" to accomplish the impossible. This time it was a young French engineer of high descent and brilliant brain, Ferdinand de Lesseps, who laughed at obstacles and made the desert yield labour and treasure, in order that his projects might be carried out. At last, the great day arrived, the consummation of many hopes. On the 17th of November, 1869, ten years after the work had begun, the triumph came. Sir Ian Malcolm, in a recent article, thus describes the scene:

"The little harbour at Port Said was alive with the ships of many nations, bearing the most eminent representatives of art and science, of commerce and industry, sovereigns, Princes and Ambassadors, to enjoy the unbounded hospitality of the Khedive and to see, with their own eyes this great thing which had actually come to pass.... It was a gorgeous and a glittering scene at the doorway of the desert; there were fifty men-of-war flying the flags of all the nations of Europe, firing salutes, playing their bands, whilst the sandy littoral was covered with tented Arabs and Bedouins from far

and near, who had come with their families, on horseback and camel, to join in the greatest festival that Egypt had seen since the days of the Ptolemies." To read the lists of guests is to reflect on the vanity of earthly greatness, for among the names of those present we find the Empress Eugenie, the Emperor of Austria and the Crown Prince of Prussia.

Six years later, Disraeli was successful in a financial coup that has seldom been equalled. In November he heard that the Khedive was willing to sell his block of shares for four million dollars. The British Parliament was not sitting, but the House of Rothschild was in active existence. The latter guaranteed the money and on the 26th of November, the shares were deposited at the British Consulate in Cairo.... It was a coup which resounded throughout the world, and was almost universally welcomed by the Powers."

The Suez Canal has known a marvelous development since the days of Ferdinand de Lesseps. Thousands of miles have been annihilated, and in 1928 the traffic receipts were over one billion francs. *Esto perpetua!*

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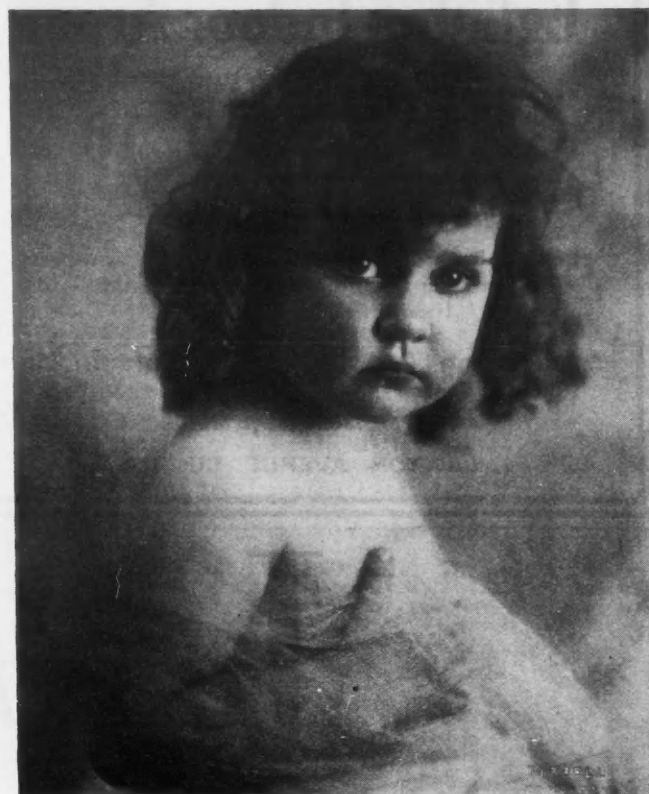


SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 3, 1930



THE YOUTH OF THE LAND

Left to right, first row: David, son of Mr. and Mrs. Granvil Reed Sinclair, Belleville, Ont. *Photo by Ashley and Crippen.*

Isobel, sister of David. *Photo by Ashley and Crippen.*

Catherine Ruth, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Conroy, Edmonton, Alta. *Photo by Tyrrell.*

Second row: Ian Harton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy McKay, Toronto. *Photo by Ashley and Crippen.*

Rosemary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hanna, Chatham, Ont.

Mercedes Jessie, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. P. George, Winnipeg, Man. *Photo by Campbell.*

Paul, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McRae, Stayner, Ont.

Third row: John Allen, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Livingstone, Toronto. *Photo by Ashley and Crippen.*

Christopher, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Kenneth Crowe, Montreal. *Photo by Rice.*

John Dan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dan A. Hindle, Winnipeg. *Photo by Campbell.*

Fourth Row: Irene Rachel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Lannan, Port Colborne, Ont.

Charles Douglas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Boothe, Hamilton, Ont. *Photo by Hubert Beckett.*



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LINERS of the air, as luxurious as liners of the ocean, are now in course of construction in London. As commodious inside as a Pullman car, and far surpassing any passenger aeroplane, they will contain a smoking room and a buffet. Eight in number, these machines will form the fleet with which Imperial Airways will out-distance all competitors in the service to the Continent this summer. They are being built at Cricklewood by Messrs. Handley Page, Ltd., and the details of construction are being kept secret. Each machine will carry forty passengers, who will enjoy amenities never before provided in the air. The machines will be ready in about eight weeks and will be in operation within three months. They are destined to cope with the tremendous increase in air travel from Croydon to Paris and will, undoubtedly, be most popular with women. Stainless steel and duralumin are the materials used in the construction of the fuselages of the machines. Four engines will drive these giants of the skies at an average speed of 100 miles an hour.

They will be, by far, the largest aircraft on any regular service in the world. The existing British machines of the largest type carry 22 passengers. Although smoking is permitted in certain all-metal liners, these will be the first to have a special smoking room.

Mails From the Air

THE Air Ministry is experimenting with two types of parachutes for delivering letters, parcels, and goods from aeroplanes. One type of parachute opens automatically after falling a pre-determined distance from the aeroplane. The other type, which is known as the Holt type, opens a pre-determined distance from the ground. While the former type of parachute may be the safer one to use in the case of goods of a comparatively fragile nature, the latter type is quicker and easier to drop on a given spot. Though the parachutes will be of great service from a military point of view, by enabling supplies to be delivered to besieged garrisons, their value to civil aviation will be much greater. They will probably be used when perfected to de-

liver letters and parcels by air mail in all the principal centres of Great Britain. An aeroplane, for example, might start up from Dublin, drop mails at Holyhead, Liverpool, Manchester, and Bradford, for delivery in and from those centres, and land at Leeds with the remainder. Any such scheme to link up the whole of Great Britain with a regular service of mail-carrying aeroplanes would probably be carried out by extending the Imperial Airways services. It is doubtful whether any of the air-taxi firms could undertake such an extensive service with the necessary degree of regularity.

Touring the World by Air

AERIAL touring in Europe has become an accepted means of holiday-making for aeroplane owners; but it is rarely that a journey is attempted on anything approaching the scale of that accomplished by the Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Sibour and described in her book "Flying Gypsies". In their Moth light aeroplane these two travellers adventured far beyond the ordinary touring grounds, to places where aerodromes are scarce, and where well-equipped repair stations are almost unknown. Their objective was Indo-China,

where they wished to do some big game hunting. They flew by way of France, Spain, Morocco, Tripoli, Egypt, and Arabia. Their experiences varied from light-hearted practical jokes, as when the Vicomtesse dressed up as an Egyptian woman and called upon a British official of one of the oil companies in Cairo, to adventures entailing considerable risk, as when the Vicomte was forced to land in the desert, with the possibility of being captured by hostile tribesmen. The story indicates that aviation has still not reached the stage where light aeroplane pilots may safely go far beyond the established Continental touring grounds. It is clear, for example, that the Vicomte and Vicomtesse could not have kept to even the most elastic time schedule. They were held up again for reasons which would have not appeared where aircraft are less scarce. They had many anxious moments, some of them too anxious to consort well with holiday making. But they did show that a light aeroplane is a sturdy vehicle which, provided the ground organization is a little better developed than at present, will be capable of going anywhere. It is by flying over new ground that new ground is prepared for air touring, and therefore the Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Sibour, with their little Moth, "Safari", must be regarded as pioneers in this kind of pleasure travel. The Vicomte is an experienced pilot with many hundred hours to his credit, and his skill was often needed during the tour. For less experienced pilots such journeys would be inadvisable even if they had the opportunity to attempt them.

London's Highest Landmark

WORK will shortly commence on the regilding of the ball and cross on the top of St. Paul's Cathedral, and I do not suppose that the most enterprising of gilders could, in this country, rise any higher in his calling. Though Londoners are not particularly given to storing up statistics about the city in which they live, most of them know the height to the top of the cross on St. Paul's, because the number of feet is the same as that of days in the year. If you asked them the height of Westminster Abbey I doubt if one in a thousand could answer. The cross, which is 30 feet high, will need, we are told, 30,000 gold leaves for the gilding of it. The gilder working in the open air necessarily finds his gold the sport of every wind, and if the wind be strong the cost of work, or rather wastage, becomes prohibitive. From the top of St. Paul's Cross in the summer of 1822 a certain Mr. Horner made elaborate sketches of London and its surroundings, from which he produced one of those elaborate panoramas in which our forebears used to delight. This huge picture was exhibited at the Colosseum, Regent's Park, in 1829, and it is said that the artist covered over 1,600 square feet of drawing paper with his sketches "on the spot." From his lofty eyrie Mr. Horner used to watch an apparently deserted London gradually awakening to life as day broke, and one is inclined to envy him a remarkable experience. Later, in 1848, another observatory was erected on the top of the cross, and about 4,000 observations were made for a new trigonometrical survey of London.

Joyous and Vigorous

like children's
laughter



it is part of the happy household

BOBBIE thinks Susan can play on his team and Susan, the tomboy, would rather fight battles with lead soldiers than rock to sleep the prettiest doll in the nursery. And mother is sure that tomboy or ball player, her children's laughter is part of her happy, vigorous household.

So, tired or gay, frolicking over the nursery, sitting politely at table, Bobbie and Susan and countless other children in countless other households break into smiles and shout with joy when "Canada Dry" is placed before them.

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of its basic excellence. The very foundation of "Canada Dry" is "Liquid Ginger" — which we make from selected Jamaica ginger root by a special process. This process is controlled by us and, unlike any other method, retains for "Canada Dry" all of the original aroma, flavour and natural essence of the ginger root. Rigid laboratory control assures uniformity, purity and highest quality.

And into your household this fine old ginger ale will bring its cheer and vigor. Into your household . . . to your Bobbie and Susan . . . this fine old ginger ale will bring laughter and joy. Is there a convenient carton of 6 or 12 bottles in your pantry, for your children?



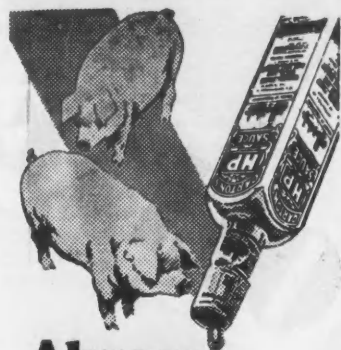
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Formerly Miss Helen Saul, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Saul, of Toronto, who was married on April 2nd to Mr. Lorne Maitland Bradley, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Bradley, of St. Thomas.
—Photo by Kennedy.



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THE T-N TOILET

THE SOCIAL WORLD

Mrs. Alexander Logie, formerly Miss Phyllis Cassels of Toronto, and late of Bronxville, New York, received for the first time since her marriage on Tuesday afternoon of last week at Mrs. W. A. Logie's home on Walmer Road. The bride wore her wedding gown of ivory taffeta with long, tight fitting sleeves. Her slippers were of white moire. She wore a diamond and pearl necklace and carried Columbia roses. Her mother, Mrs. Robert Cassels, who received with her, wore black chiffon velvet and beige lace, black felt hat with the same lace, and shoulder flowers of roses and lily-of-the-valley. Mrs. W. A. Logie, mother of the bridegroom, wore a becoming hunters' green moire with bertha and deep cuffs of rose point lace, with corsage of roses and lily-of-the-valley. The drawing-room was decorated with Spring flowers, and the sunroom, into which it opened, was full of bloom. The tea table was done with Venetian and filet lace, and a basket of Tailsman roses, and tall candles in silver candelabra. Mrs. John McCaul, aunt of the bride, in a smart black gown with white crepe and a black hat, and Mrs. T. W. Reynolds, of Brockville, in purple crepe with a black hat, poured tea and coffee. The assistants included Mrs. Richard Fulford, Mrs. Edward Morris, Miss Betty King-Smith, Miss Sally Baker, Miss Mary Wilson, Mrs. Gordon White. Those who called included: Miss Mortimer Clark, Mrs. R. C. H. Cassels, Mrs. Burton Holland, Mrs. W. L. Grant, Mrs. Cadenham, Mrs. Dale Harris, Lady Foster, Mrs. D. J. McDougald, Miss Nancy McDougald, Mrs. Glenholme Hughes, Miss Elsie Henderson, Mrs. Hamilton Wyly, Mrs. Moody, Hamilton; Mrs. T. J. Clark, Mrs. John McKee, Mrs. Douglas Ross, Mrs. F. Baker, Miss Isobel L. Gordon, Mrs. James Gage, Mrs. George McCann, Mrs. M. W. McHugh, Mrs. J. Morris, Miss Kingsmill, Miss Dorothy Kingsmill, Mrs. R. Walde.

Mrs. R. J. Christie returned to Toronto last week from California and Honolulu.

Mrs. Gordon Finch is again in Toronto from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Yoris S. Ryerson and Mr. Sterling Ryerson are again in Toronto after a visit to Ottawa.

Sir George and Lady Bury, accompanied by Major George Bury, left Montreal on Wednesday of this week for British Columbia where they will reside. They are spending a few days in Winnipeg with their daughter, Mrs. Drummond Hay.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor is in Montreal from England. Sir Frederick was a passenger in the S.S. *Duchess of Richmond*, and is a guest at the Ritz-Carlton.

The Marquis of Exeter and Lord Martin Cecil, who arrived from England recently in the S.S. *Duchess of Richmond*, left immediately for the West, where the former has a ranch.

The Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon were entertained by the Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba at a luncheon at Government House, Winnipeg, on Thursday of this week.

The marriage will take place quietly on Monday, May 12, in the Saint Louis Chapel of the Basilica, Quebec, at ten o'clock, of Therese, daughter of the late Judge and Mrs. Ernest Climon, to Dr. Florian Trempe, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Trempe, of Quebec. Mgr. LaFlamme will officiate.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Angus are again in Montreal after a visit to New York City.

Lieut.-Col. E. W. Pope, C.M.G., and Mrs. Pope, of Montreal, were week-end visitors in Ottawa, guests of the former's mother, Lady Pope.



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HOUSE AND HOME

THE ART OF GRACIOUS DINING

By EMMA D. SCOTT

DINNER has long held its own as a meal of more formality and dignity in spite of the prevailing tendency of late years to simplify and abbreviate every phase of social life. With the year Nineteen-hundred-and-thirty ushering in a standard of living based on leisure and definitely establishing class distinctions, it is safe to presume that old-time elegance and elaboration, once the fashion, will once more dictate social conveniences. Contemporary styles are being created for great ladies; contemporary domestic architecture is designing proper settings for gracious living; contempor-

any hostess who possesses such an heirloom is fortunate indeed. Such services are bringing with them the proper accessories: silver epergnes in massive design; Dresden figurines and small flower holders; elaborately designed and heavily encrusted table silver; service plates with a wealth of exotic design in the borders; rayon damask cloths whose sheen acknowledges no peer, in ivory and the pastel shades or lace cunningly imitative of Italian Renaissance weavers; crystal and glassware of Venetian inspiration. For the moderns, there are modernistic dinner services, complete to

of Venetian glassware, probably designed by Berobiero, the most famous designer of glassware during the sixteenth century. Silver candelabra and rose bowl also in reproduction blend in with the other details. The colour contrast is pleasing with a sea-green border in the china and yellow cloth. Yellow candles and roses, freesia or jasmine would be the logical choice for accessories.

This table is used in a dining room of the Queen Anne period. The most delightful feature of an English dining room is its cosmopolitanism and versatility. The English have always



THE ELEGANCE OF MANY PERIODS

—Photo courtesy Robt. Simpson House Furnishing Service.

any interiors are reflecting our desire for beauty, for harmony, for leisurely grace. In accepting and utilizing the best that past civilizations have to offer, we are about to become connoisseurs in the art of living. Nowhere is this more truly apparent than on our dining tables.

The truest records of the civilization of every nation are found in its applied arts. Throughout the ages contemporary ideals have been faithfully mirrored by silversmiths, textile workers, glass manufacturers, falence designers, weavers of tapestry and spinners of lace. Thus in 1930, we are able to go back 6000 years and choose whatever strikes our fancy to create harmonious ensembles in the dining room as well as in other perhaps more pretentious living apartments.

The degree of civilization of any people is gauged no less by its preparation of food. Savages slaughter an animal, roast the carcass over an open fire, and gormandize. The more highly civilized a race, the more seriously it takes its food, the preparation of which becomes an art.

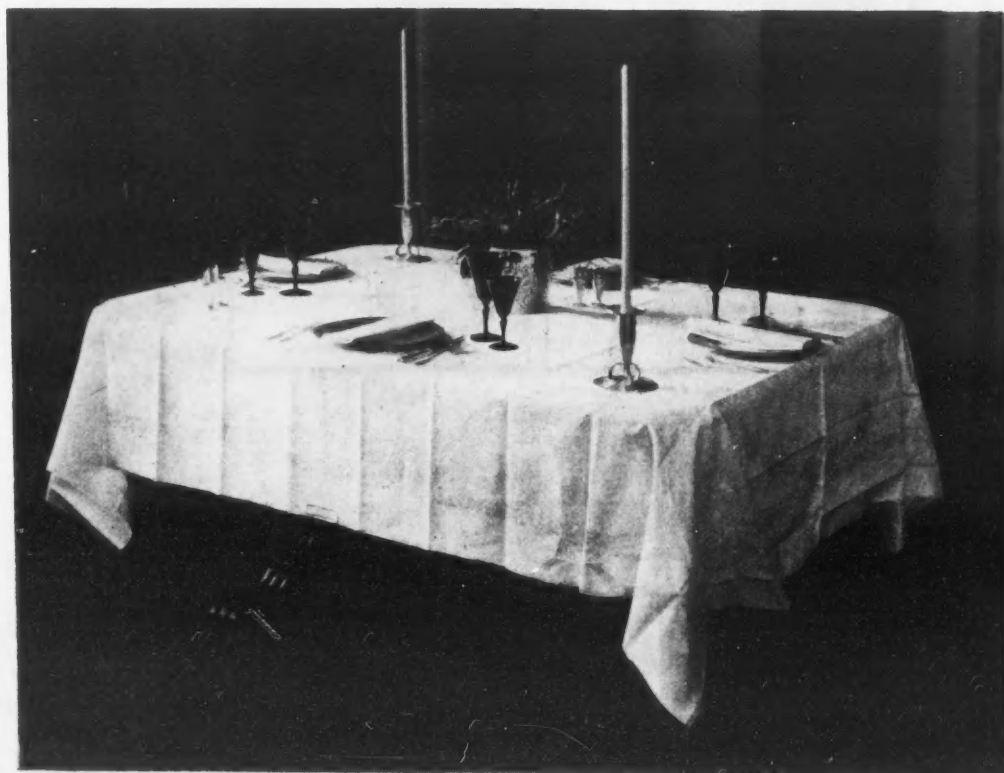
Dinner services of great elegance and elaboration are becoming much the fashion. A good many services of authentic English and Continental porcelain are being seen lately. The old-time "dress services" beloved by our ancestors are much in demand and

the last detail with accompanying flat silver designed in the modernistic manner which is largely geometric, or borrows from wrought iron work; glassware in new and intriguing colours and shape; glass for table tops thus dispensing with cloths, modernistic linens; clever little jazz figures in blown glass or tiny trees in pots of glass, jade or semi-precious stone by way of table decoration. Now artificial flowers made of metal and painted to simulate real flowers are becoming popular. They have the same appeal as the make-up of a lady whose artifices are designed to enhance nature rather than imitate the rosy complexion or bucolic charms of the milkmaid.

THE ensemble idea which has been prevalent for several seasons in other phases of life is the basic principle in table decoration. Illustrated is a period dining room in which the table is laid with a Renaissance lace and embroidered linen cloth in antique yellow. The pattern in the lace carries out the design in the china which is "Florentine" from the celebrated house of Wedgwood. In both are featured the swan, the dolphin and the griffin—maritime emblems of Italian cities when Venice and Florence were at their glorious height. The glassware is an authentic reproduction

been the greatest travellers the world has ever known. They have brought back from the ends of the earth treasures with which to adorn their homes. This is a characteristic peculiar to English-speaking peoples; French art is provincial or, better, shall we say, national. We might almost apply the word "insular". Instead of importing tapestries from Italy, as the English did, a French monarch founded the Gobelins tapestry works. Sevres china is not to be confused with any other; furniture design under the Louis' has its typically French characteristics. Even the Medici queens were unsuccessful in trying to bring in Italian designs and motives. This is equally true of Spain; and of Italy. While it is entirely permissible to use Renaissance china in English dining rooms, we can, by no stretch of the imagination, conceive of delicate Dresden or Sevres or Meissen pottery being at home on the massive tables of Spain, or in the high vaulted and drafty sala da pranzo of Italian ducal palaces—the Colonna, for example. By the same token, we could not with propriety incorporate in the French dining room scheme, china featuring the red and white rose of the Tudors or the royal thistle which the Stuarts brought with them from Holyrood.

With a gracious setting, under the



FOR THE BRIDESMAIDS' LUNCHEON

—Photo courtesy Robt. Simpson House Furnishing Service.

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mellow glow of candle-light, using silver of exquisite craftsmanship, can we do less than serve perfect food? Gone are the days when we would open a tin of vegetable soup, to be followed by cold roast chicken from the delicatessen, embellished by lettuce cut in quarters and draped with commercial mayonnaise with side dishes of buttered potatoes and tinned peas, sweeping to a climax with drug store ice cream and coffee brewed by the indifferent hands of servants. The very fact of possessing beautiful things throw upon us a responsibility. The ensemble idea still prevails.

On china of peasant ware, Breton ware from Quimper perhaps, we might choose to serve the following menu:

- *Minestrone or Potage (thick soup)
- *Omelette Bonne Femme
- Crusty French bread
- Salad of green vegetables
- Steamed pudding
- Sauce
- Black coffee
- Cheese and Biscuits

This would make an entirely adequate luncheon or informal dinner, so far as food values go and would be in harmony with peasant china, peasant linen cloth in bright colours, coloured glassware, with perhaps a china jug of simple field or garden flowers, or a bowl of brightly coloured fruit: rosy apples, black grapes, golden discs of oranges.

Whereas it used to be the custom to call in a caterer for formal dinners, nowadays hostesses prefer to plan their own menus and have the caterer take the drudgery of preparing and serving. There is a distressing "sameness" and a stereotyped quality about meals created by professional caterers, and hostesses who aspire to originality in entertaining plan their own dinners and so do not meet the same dishes as may appear on other hostesses' tables. One of the surest roads to social success is delicious food beautifully served: a delight to the eye and to the palate. Oscar Wilde once said that to be sought after, to attain the acme of social distinction, one of three things was necessary: to feed people well; to shock them; or to amuse them; and of the three the first was the most certain.

On our best china, using our best silver, doing things in the grand manner:

- Consonné (either hot, and without a speck of fat; or jellied)
- Broiled Lake Superior Whitefish with
- Maitre d'Hotel butter
- Sliced cucumber
- Braised fillet of beef
- Parsley ballad potatoes with butter
- New green peas
- Currant jelly ice
- Stuffed tomato salad with cheese straws
- Meringue glacé
- Demi-tasse

If we incline to the English method, we will serve a savoury as a last course; if to the American, we will have canapés served in the living room

or the library with cocktails preceding dinners. Sometimes trays of hors d'oeuvres will be passed in the library; properly they are served at the table. Liqueurs, of course, are always served in the drawing room.

There are occasions when we are called upon to entertain epicures, (alas! they are too few) whose knowledge of cuisines is wide and varied, when we do not wish to be too elaborate. For such occasions:

- Compote of fruit
- Cream of Mushroom soup
- *Chicken breast with ham and mushrooms
- *Sweet potato and almond croquettes
- Buttered cauliflower
- Green salad
- *Czarina cream
- Demi-tasse
- When men are to be the guests of honor:
- Anchovy canapé and cocktails
- Salted Nuts, Olives, Celery, Radishes in cracked ice
- Chicken soup with rice
- *Beefsteak à la Mode with savoury potatoes
- Lima beans with parsley
- Mayonnaise of tomatoes stuffed with mushrooms
- *Brandied cherries soufflé
- Coffee
- Stilton wafers

Illustrated is a table laid for a bachelor's dinner, when the above menu would be highly appropriate. The cloth, in this case, is bronze damask; candlesticks and center piece of bronze; glassware of amber on black bases. The service plates are gold encrusted—the "Autumn pattern."

Another table is set for a bridesmaids' luncheon. The cloth is Louis Quatorze in feeling, note the cupid and flowers. The glassware is modern ruby glass which by reason of colour and shape blend in with the period of the Sun King when magnificence was the order of the day. A suggestive menu is:

- Assorted canapés
- Tomato bisque
- *Fillet of sole fried in batter
- Cucumber with lemon
- Candied sweet potatoes with Broiled chicken
- Asparagus salad
- Strawberries with cream
- Coffee
- For the smartest possible spring luncheon:
- *Avocado cocktail
- *Gaufrettes with lobster sauce
- Quails in aspic
- Lattice potatoes
- Buttered artichokes
- *Pyrenees Pancakes
- Coffee

Recipes
Minestrone. This is a thick soup which is often served in Italy.

One can of tomatoes, 2 onions, 1 head of celery, 3 carrots, 1 turnip. Slice the vegetables thinly, cook until done in the tomatoes. Stir in 2 table-spoonfuls of butter, 1 qt. of good stock, 1 bouquet garni (thyme, parsley, bay leaf, marjoram in a cheese-

cloth bag) and cook gently 15 minutes. Add vermicelli and cook until done, sprinkle with grated cheese and serve very hot.

Omelette Bonne Femme as served in Breton farmhouses.

Fry in butter some previously boiled potatoes. In another pan broil as many slices of bacon as required, remove and cook an ordinary omelette mixture in the fat. When serving, fold the omelette over the potatoes, lay bacon over the top. In an omelette mixture, one tablespoonful of white sauce will ensure success.

*Currant jelly ice.

Melt a jar of red currant jelly over a slow fire. Add twice as much hot water and the juice of one orange and one lemon to each approximate quart of liquid. Freeze. This is very refreshing with or after a meat course.

Chicken breast with ham and mushrooms as served by a New York caterer.

On a slice of hot buttered toast, lay a slice of thin, grilled ham. Place chicken breast over it. Top with lightly broiled mushrooms and pour over all a rich cream sauce.

Sweet potato and almond croquettes from an old Southern recipe.

Boil as many sweet potatoes as desired and press through a sieve. Add 1 egg yolk for each cup or cup and a half of pulp, 1 teaspoonful of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of heavy cream, ¼ cup of chopped almonds in the same

proportion. Season to taste with mace, vanilla and grated orange peel. Shape as desired, dip in egg and then crumbs and fry.

Czarina cream as served in Paris.

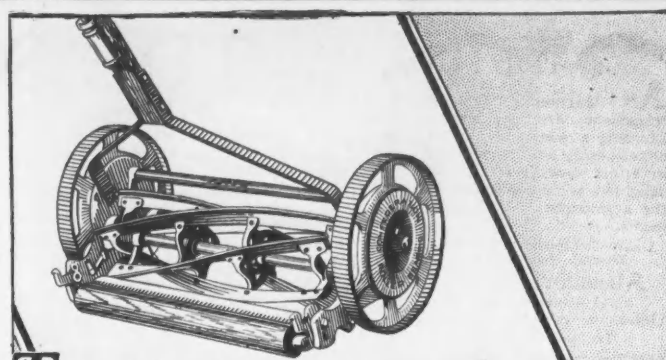
One half pint of heavy cream, 1 tablespoonful plain gelatine, ½ cup sugar, ½ teaspoonful vanilla, ½ teaspoonful rosewater, wineglass of sherry. Dissolve the gelatine in a little cold water and then melt in a double boiler. Stir sugar and flavorings into the cream which has been whipped, add the gelatine after it has cooled a little. Set in refrigerator to stiffen and serve garnished with almonds, pistachios, angelica or candied cherries. A very pretty effect is gained by garnishing each serving differently.

Beef à la Mode, a great favorite with men.

Lard the steaks well with bacon. Put in a saucepan with lemon juice, chopped onion, salt, pepper and bouquet garni and soak 2 hours. Drain and fry a delicate brown in butter or dripping. Remove and fry some leeks or shallots in the same pan. Then make a gravy with flour and add the marinade in which the steak soaked and the meat itself. Add thinly sliced carrots, a few peas if desired or turnip, cover and cook gently until the vegetables are done.

Brandied cherry soufflé, an old Kentish recipe.

(Continued on Page 24)



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Because of its wonderful "body" SWP House Paint thoroughly covers more square feet of wall surface per gallon. Therefore fewer gallons are needed. Even at a slightly higher price per gallon, it costs you no more than cheaper paint by the job.

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Call upon your nearest S-W "Paint Headquarters" for suggestions as to smart new color schemes. Please note the Friday and Saturday Suggestions listed.



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FRIDAY AND SATURDAY SUGGESTIONS

SWP

The world's standard of house paint quality. Famous for long life and the permanency of its many beautiful colors. Costs less on the house than cheaper paints at a lower price per gallon.

MAR-NOT Water Resisting Floor Varnish

A pale, durable floor varnish made to take the daily punishment from tramping heels. Withstands both hot and cold water.

FLAT-TONE

A washable flat wall paint for interior decoration on smooth or sand-finish plaster, wall board and other interior wall surfaces. Dries without streaks or brush marks. Can be repeatedly washed.

MAR-NOT FLOOR ENAMEL

A beautiful enamel finish for wood and concrete floors. Also adapted for enameling linoleum.



DARBY AND JOAN

Tomorrow will be the silver wedding but the old chairs look as new as they did twenty summers ago. After all they are still sturdy and Sundour covers will keep them youthful for years. Sundour you see is like true love—it wears well; stands the test; won't ever fade.

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Announcements
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
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All Notices must show the Name and Address of the Sender.

BIRTHS
Townsend—At the Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, on Thursday, April 17th, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. D. Townsend, a son.

BIRTHS
At the Ottawa Civic Hospital, on Friday, April 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Rochester (nee Margaret Holcomb) a daughter, Fay Holcomb.

ENGAGEMENTS
Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Doan, of Toronto, announce the engagement of their daughter, Olive, to Mr. John Lawson Hart, son of Dr. and Mrs. John S. Hart of Toronto. The marriage will take place in the latter part of May.

Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Cronin announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothea, to Mr. Michael P. Byrnes of Collingwood. The wedding will take place at St. Francis Church on the 17th of May.

Rev. A. W. and Mrs. Mackenzie of "The Grove," Lakefield, announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence, to Mr. John H. Ryder, the marriage to take place quietly, early in June.

MARRIAGES
Mr. and Mrs. William Howard Kenny of Sarnia, Ontario, announce the marriage of their daughter, Madelyn Wilkinson, to Mr. Henry H. Briggs, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. Briggs of Crowhurst, Asheville, Carolina, U.S.A., on Saturday the 19th of April, at Marion, N.C.

Lee-Praser. At Christ Church, Niagara Falls, by the Rev. Canon Guy B. Gordon, on April 23rd, Jean Marion, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fraser, to Mr. Wallace Lee of Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Charles Barton Clark, formerly Miss Clarice Good, received on Friday of last week from four until six o'clock at her residence, 935 Grosvenor avenue, Westmount, for the first time since her marriage. The bride wore a gown of midnight blue georgette with a corsage bouquet of butterfly roses and lilies-of-the-valley. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. V. L. Good and Mrs. W. B. Clark, sr. Spring flowers decorated the room and the color scheme in the tea room was pink and green with tulip centering the tea table. Presiding were Mrs. A. E. Martin, Mrs. C. G. Ross and Mrs. G. A. Bayles. Assisting were Mrs. J. A. F. Dale, Mrs. J. F. Robinson, the Misses Viola and Millicent Good, Betty Webster, and Mrs. W. A. Clark.

The marriage of Miss Isobel Cockshutt, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Henry Cockshutt, of Brantford, to Mr. Eardley Wilmet, of Brockville, is to take place in June. Colonel Cockshutt was formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and while splendidly fulfilling his duties at Government House, he and his family were very popular in Toronto.

The boxholders for the Toronto Horse Show on May 7 to 10, include: Gen. E. C. Ashton, Mr. Arthur Attewell, Mr. Geo. W. Beardmore, M.F.H., Mr. C. S. Blackwell, Mr. C. A. Bogert, Mr. Mark Bredin, Mr. Alan J. P. Brown, Miss Katherine Christie, Mr. G. R. Cottrell, Lt. E. S. Crease, Mr. R. W. Davies, Mr. G. A. M. Davidson, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Mr. D. C. Durland, Mr. R. Y. Eaton, Col. W. F. Eaton, Mr. A. L. Ellsworth, Mr. A. T. Ferrie, Mr. Gordon T. Finch, Mr. Murray P. Fleming, Mr. G. O. Fleming, Mr. J. Franceschini, Governor-General's Bodyguard, Mr. W. Martin Griffith, Mr. J. H. Gundy, Mr. Stephen Haas, Mr. Julius Hershman, Mr. Stafford Higgins, Mr. John W. Hobbs, Mr. R. K. Hodgson, Mr. L. J. Holton, Dr. George Hooper, Ald. H. W. Hunt, Mr. Charles E. Innes, Mr. Ashley Kilgour, Mr. A. S. King, Mr. J. W. Langmuir, Mr. C. D. Leacock, Mr. H. E. Livingstone, Miss M. L. Mara, Col. K. R. Marshall, Mrs. Denton Massey, Mr. A. W. Miles, Jr., Mississauga Horse, Mr. J. D. Moodie, Mr. James Moncur, Mrs. Hercule Morin, Mr. S. A. Mullin, Mr. T. A. McAuley, Col. W. A. H. MacBrien, Miss Joan McColl, Mr. G. B. MacGillivray, Mr. Clarence S. McKee, Mr. John W. McKee, Mr. Frank McLaughlin, Mr. R. S. McLaughlin, Col. J. B. Maclean, Mr. J. A. McLeod, Mr. N. L. Nathanson, Mrs. Rex Nicholson, Mr. W. J. Northgrave, Mr. W. T. Northgrave, Mr. Gordon F. Perry, Col. Norman D. Perry, Mrs. Eric Phillips, Mrs. F. H. Phippen, Mr. G. Gordon Plaxton, Mr. M. A. Rawlinson, Mr. O. D. Robinson, Mr. Alfred Rogers, Dr. G. W. Ross, M.D., Mr. Victor Ross, Royal Canadian Dragoons, Major Clifford Sifton, Mr. S. F. M. Smith, Mrs. G. R. Sproat, Mr. C. O. Stillman, Mrs. H. V. Tyrrell, Mr. Geo. E. Watson, Miss Helen Watson, Miss Ruth Cowans, Mrs. Alex. Paterson, Mr. W. B. Champ.

The honorary committee of the Horse Show at Eglinton include Mr. George Beardmore, M.F.H., president; Major-General E. C. Ashton, Mr. J. P. Bickell, Mr. C. S. Blackwell, Mr. Hume Blake, Mr. C. A. Bogert, Mr. Allen Case, Brig-Gen. D. C. Draper, Mr. D. C. Durland, Mr. A. E. Dymont, Mr. R. Y. Eaton, Mr. A. L. Ellsworth, Hon. Howard Ferguson, Lt.-Col. A. E. Gooderham, Mr. Scott Griffin, Mr. J. H. Gundy, Lt.-Col. K. R. Marshall, Mr. Wilmet Matthews, Mr. R. S. McLaughlin, Mr. F. P. O'Connor, Sir Henry Pellatt, Hon. F. H. Phippen, Mr. Alfred Rogers, Mr. E. R. Wood. The executive committee includes Mr. Harry Sifton, chairman; Lt.-Col. Douglas Bowie, Mr. Murray Fleming, Mr. Strathearn Hay, Mr. Bruce King, Mr. John W. McKee, Mr. F. D. McLaughlin, Mr. Gordon Perry, Mr. M. D. Richardson, Mr. Donald Rogers.

Mr. Harry Sifton, chairman of the Executive Committee, Toronto Horse Show, and Mrs. Sifton have sent out cards for a luncheon at the Eglinton Hunt Club at 12.30 on Wednesday, May 7. The same night the Executive Committee are giving a buffet supper and dance at the club for the boxholders and exhibitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Paterson, of Stratford road, Hampstead, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jean Clary, to Mr. Harry F. Gundy of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gundy, of Windsor, Ont. The marriage will take place the latter part of June.

The Lord Archbishop of New Westminster and Mrs. De Pencier, with Miss Betty De Pencier, are leaving Vancouver the first week in this month for Europe, where they will remain for several months.

At St. Basil's Church, Sherbourne Street, Toronto, the marriage of Dorothy, daughter of Mr. A. W. Anglin and the late Mrs. Anglin, to Captain C. H. N. Ashlin took place on Wednesday, April 23, very quietly, owing to a recent bereavement in the bride's family. Rev. Father Maguire conducted the ceremony, which was witnessed by the immediate members of the families.



MR. HUME BLAKE
President of the last Canadian National Horse Show, held just before the outbreak of war in 1914, a body that has now been merged into the Toronto Horse Show.



MRS. HARRY SIFTON
Who will be prominent as a hostess at the Toronto Horse Show at Eglinton on May 7, 8, 9 and 10. Mr. Harry Sifton is this year's chairman of the Executive Committee of the Horse Show.

only. The bride was smart in her travelling costume of sapphire blue, her cloth coat trimmed with grey caracul, matching her gown. She wore a hat of sapphire blue straw and carried pink roses. Her only attendant was her sister, Mrs. S. R. Ward, of Buffalo, who wore mauve with matching straw hat and carried roses. Mr. Frank Schulman attended the bridegroom. At four o'clock a small reception was held at the home of the bride's father on Grosvenor street, when Mr. Anglin and Mrs. Ward received with Captain and Mrs. Ashlin. Later the bridal pair left on a motor trip through New York State, and upon their return they will reside in Toronto. Miss Margaret Anglin, of New York, was in Toronto for her niece's marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Innes, of Simcoe, were in Toronto for the Gallagher-Preston wedding on Saturday of last week.

The Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon are arriving in Toronto on May 17 to attend the races and will be the guests of the Lieut.-Governor the Hon. William D. Ross and Mrs. Ross for a few days.

Miss Effie Michie of St. George Street, Toronto, and her sister, Mrs. A. M. Cowan, entertained at tea on Friday of last week for the helpers in the campaign for funds for the Home for Incurables. Mrs. Charles Michie presided at the prettily arranged tea table.

The Garrison Badminton Club of Toronto, of which Col. C. H. Hill is President, gave a delightful dance on Friday night of last week in the garrison officers' mess. The dance was preceded by a dinner for a number of guests at the Alexandra, University Ave. Col. and Mrs. C. H. Hill received, Mrs. Hill being comely gowned in black velvet and carrying a presentation bouquet of roses. Those of the committee who assisted in making the dance a success were Captain Beard, Miss Stewart Galt and Madame Panet. Those present included: Major and Mrs. J. H. Laurie, Lt.-Col. B. L. Johnston, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Christie, Major and Mrs. R. P. Locke, Capt. and Mrs. L. M. C. Collins, Capt. J. C. Carruthers, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. French, Major and Mrs. C. McKee, Lieut. J. H. Westren, Major and Mrs. A. Thomas, Major W. W. Forsyth, Miss Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lockhart, Capt. W. H. B. Locke, Miss Constance Wilson, Lieut. G. T. Wishart, Miss Lillian L. Crowther, Capt. J. W.

G. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Allan George, Major and Mrs. W. L. Rawlinson, Mr. C. Boulton, Mr. W. Boulton, Mrs. W. Malone, Miss Norah Malone, Prince Nakshidze, Princess Nakshidze, Capt. and Mrs. A. Houston, Major F. R. Hampton, Miss L. Hampton, Capt. R. E. Carroll, Col. W. A. McCrimmon, Mr. J. E. C. Pangman, Major and Mrs. Guy Whitaker, Mr. T. G. Gibson, Major and Mrs. Baty, Mr. and Mrs. John Catto, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Gaby, Mrs. S. H. Pepler, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Elliott, Major and Mrs. Noble Sharpe, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Keens, Capt. and Mrs. Barstow H. Miller, Major and Mrs. E. V. McKague, Col. and Mrs. W. Rhoades, Miss Tanis Rhoades, Mr. Leslie MacLure, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. F. H. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Spencer, Major and Mrs. H. N. Gzowski, Capt. and Mrs. C. P. Tolfe, Major and Mrs. R. Smith, Lieut. R. E. Taylor, Major and Mrs. W. H. Clarkson, Major and Mrs. R. H. Sankey, Capt. D. W. McManus, Miss Margaret Morgan, Capt. E. T. Ponton.

A pretty wedding took place on Saturday afternoon, April 26, at St. Olave's Church, when Eric Allison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Harvey, of "Harcroft," Toronto, became the bride of Dr. Lionel A. Macklin, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Macklin, of Goderich, Ont. Rev. H. H. Sparks, rector of the church, officiated, assisted by Rev. Sextus Stiles. During the signing of the register Mr. Harry Jackson sang "O Fair and Sweet and Holy." The service was fully choral, the choir preceding the bride down the aisle singing "The Voice That Breathed Our Eden." She wore a lovely gown of eggshell satin with eggshell tulle veil caught at the sides with edelweiss blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of orchids, Ophelia roses and lily-of-the-valley. Her sister, Miss Dore Harvey, was in a frock of printed chiffon in pastel shades with beige mallow hat with green velvet ribbon and carried sweet peas in pastel shades and pink ranunculus. Dr. Eric Patterson was best man and Dr. Frank Gaudin, Dr. Riddle Westman, Dr. Lewis Dill and Dr. Frank Campbell were ushers. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents. Mrs. Harvey received in a gown of blue lace with blue lace hat and matching shoes, and corsage bouquet of sweet peas. Mrs. Macklin, mother of the bridegroom, wore a gown of bright navy crepe with beige and hat to match. Later the bride and bridegroom left for Cleveland, where they will live. The bride travelled in a printed silk frock, black felt and straw hat and black coat with lapin collar.

Patrons and Patronesses of the eighth annual theatre night of The Ontario Society of Occupational Therapy, Toronto Branch, 331 Bloor St. West, are: His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. W. D. Ross, Premier and Mrs. G. Howard Ferguson, Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, the Hon. Dr. and Mrs. Forbes Godfrey, Sir Joseph and Lady Flavell, Sir Frederick and Lady Stupart, Mrs. H. W. Beatty, Dr. and Mrs. Goldwin Howland, Col. and Mrs. John Lash, Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Hastings, Prof. and Mrs. H. E. T. Haultain, Dr. and Mrs. A. Primrose, Col. and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Dr. and Mrs. Mortimer Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mara, Dr. Jabez Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Gooderham, Dr. and Mrs. Allan Brown, Mrs. T. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Northgrave, Dr. Warner Jones, Mrs. H. H. Loosmore, Mrs. W. G. Lumbers, Dr. and Mrs. G. E. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Long, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. C. Shedden Laidlaw, Dr. and Mrs. Malcolm Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. John Hobbs, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Galle, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Jackson, Mrs. W. L. Macfarland, Mrs. A. VanKoughnet.

The Lake Shore Golf and Country Club will open their 1930 season at the Clubhouse, Clarkson, on Saturday, May 10th. The President vs. Vice-President match will be run off in the afternoon, to be followed by a dinner and dance in the evening.

Miss Wilks, of Galt, is in Toronto this week for the Delamere-Ashworth wedding on Saturday.

Mrs. Bremner Green is again in Toronto from Atlantic City.

Miss Hlyth, of New York, who has been the guest of Mrs. Gordon Oslar, in Toronto, has returned home.

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Lord and Lady Eustace Percy and their hostess, Mrs. Loring Christie, were the guests of Mrs. C. H. A. Armstrong at dinner on Thursday night of last week.

Miss Isobel Symons, of Toronto, entertained at bridge on Thursday night of last week in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Elizabeth Ashworth and Dr. Harold Delamere.

Mrs. Arthur D. Miles, of Toronto, presented prizes at the Hunt Club on Wednesday of this week and entertained the players at tea.

Mrs. Grenville Rolph, Mrs. C. H. A. Armstrong and Miss Madeline Mara, of Toronto, left on April 28 to attend the national conference of the Junior League in New York.

Mrs. Frank Mackelcan of Upper Huron Street, Toronto, Mr. Fred Mackelcan, Mrs. J. W. Nesbitt and Miss Agnes Dunlop are sojourning in Atlantic City.

A most enjoyable dinner was given in honor of Major R. Lutton, Major R. Knox and Major J. Richards at the Military Institute, Toronto, on Saturday night of last week by the officers of District Headquarters, No. 2. The following officers were present at the dinner: Major-Gen. E. C. Ashton, Col. H. F. H. Hertzberg, Col. F. S. L. Ford, Col. E. C. Dean, Col. W. A. McCrimmon, Col. M. C. Gillin, Lieut.-Col. W. S. Lawrence, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Hinchie, Lieut.-Col. T. C. Evans, Major F. W. Utton, Major R. J. Leach, Major F. Sawers, Major G. W. Treleaven, Capt. T. A. James, Capt. H. T. May, Capt. H. J. Beard, Capt. J. Godfrey, Capt. M. J. Joyce and Capt. W. H. Brunning.

The marriage of Miss Kathleen Mitchell, daughter of Mr. J. W. Mitchell and the late Mrs. Mitchell, and Mr. Allan Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moore, took place on Saturday, April 26, in Kirkfield. The bride was charming in a gown of white chiffon, and tulle veil bordered with rose point lace arranged in cap effect. She carried a shower of bridal roses and lily-of-the-valley. Her bridesmaid, Miss Rosemary Kenny, of Port Arthur, was in orchid lace with jacquet of orchid crepe, mohair hat to match, and bouquet of mauve and pink sweet peas. Little Miss Knox was flower girl, in a frock of white with circlet of flowers on her hair. Mr. Donald Ross acted as best man. The ushers were Mr. Sidney Robertson and Mr. John McCausland. A reception was held afterwards at the home of the bride's father, her sister, Mrs. Macdonald, receiving with the bridal pair. Mrs. Macdonald wore a smart gown of beige lace, and hat of beige straw. Later the bride and bridegroom left for a motor trip to Washington. Among guests from Toronto at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. James Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffen, Mrs. W. H. Watson, Mr. Guy de Lesseps, Mr. Francois de Lesseps, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moore, Mrs. Bertram, Mr. William Moore Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Mitchell,



MRS. J. H. PARKIN
Wife of Professor Parkin, National Research Council, Ottawa, formerly Professor at School of Practical Science, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Livingstone, Mr. Gordon Phippen, Lady Windle, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hocken, Miss Jane Bertram, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Annesley, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton, Mr. W. Monds, Mr. C. Faulkes, Mrs. G. H.

Bertram, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. George Biggar, Mr. Tower Ferguson, Mrs. Merry, Miss Twohey, Miss Sheritt, Madame de Tchitcherine, Mr. and Mrs. George Bertram, Miss Mona Clark, Col. and Mrs. Robert Smith, of Oshawa.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Bickford, who have been spending the winter in California, are in Toronto this week-end for the marriage of Mr. Bickford's nephew, Dr. Harold Delamere and Miss Elizabeth Ashworth.

Dr. D. King Smith is again in Toronto from England, where he attended the Grand National at Aintree.

Mrs. W. J. McWhinney is again in Toronto from Atlantic City and from New York, where she was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. E. Burton Lyon.

Mrs. F. W. Wegenast and Miss Ellen Wegenast, of Brampton, Ont., sailed last week on the S.S. France from New York for the Mediterranean. They will spend four or five months on the Continent and will visit friends in Paris and London before returning.

Among those to be presented at Court on May 15, in London, are Mrs. Harold Richardson and the Misses Barbara and Marion Richardson, of Philadelphia, who are usually visitors at the Woodbine, Toronto, during Race Week.

Mr. James Morgan, who has spent the winter at his residence in Bermuda, is returning to Montreal about the middle of May, when he will occupy his residence at Senneville.

Mrs. Malcolm Ross and her little daughter, of La Tuque, are spending some time in Quebec with Mrs. Ross's aunts, the Misses Thomson, Grand Allee.

Mrs. Murray Fleming, who with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wood, has been wintering in California, is again in Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Wood return at the end of May to Toronto.



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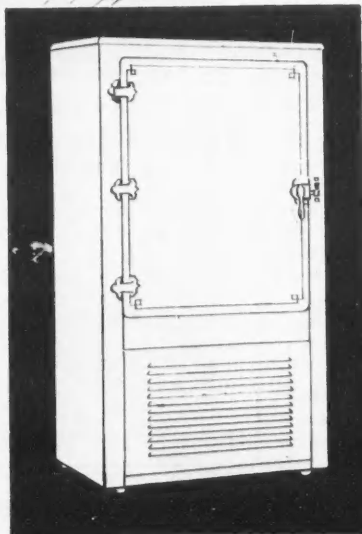
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Keep Canada Prosperous—Buy Goods Made in Canada

The Agent General for British Columbia and Mrs. Pauline gave a large reception in the ball room of Grosvenor House, London, on Wednesday night, April 9, for the Hon. Randolph Bruce, Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, and his niece, Miss Helen Mackenzie. The large number of guests included: The Duke and Duchess of Atholl, Sir George and Lady McLaren Brown, Lieut. George S. Cantlie, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess of Haddo, the Earl and Countess of Strathford, Lady Piggott, Mr. Julian Piggott, whose marriage to Miss Mackenzie took place on April 29; Lord Pentland, the Earl and Countess of Peel, Col. and Mrs. J. L. Ralston, Sir George and Lady Thomas, Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor, Mrs. Colville, Miss Colville, Lord Beaverbrook, Field Marshal Sir George and Lady Milne, Col. Sir John Young, Sir Eccles and Lady Snowden, Sir Benjamin and Lady Morgan, Col. and Mrs. J. Obed Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Kinghorn, Miss Kinghorn, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hanratty, Mr. and Mrs. H. Farnham, Colonel and Mrs. Grant Morden.

Canadians to be presented at Her Majesty's first Court at Buckingham Palace, London, England, on May 15, are the Misses Hilda and Martha White, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur White, of Toronto; Miss Catharine Sneed, of Montreal; Mrs. Ambrose Shearer, Mrs. Allan Hull, Mrs. Duncan Hume, and Mrs. Thomas Phillips, of Ottawa; Mrs. Colin Campbell, and Miss Elizabeth Campbell, of Winnipeg; and Miss Dulcie Hamlet, of Victoria, B.C.

Mr. Sigmund Samuel and Mrs. Samuel who are at present in England, are returning to Toronto in July.

Mr. Justice Hodgins and Mrs. Hodgins of Dale Avenue, are again in Toronto from Atlantic City.

Colonel and Mrs. H. Lockhart Gordon and Miss Isobel Gordon, of Toronto, left last week to sail for England.

Mrs. W. P. Scott, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Thursday of last week for Mrs. Wilson, of Ottawa.

The Hon. W. Finlayson, Mrs. Finlayson and their family, who have been occupying Dr. Joseph Graham's house, on St. Clair Avenue, Toronto, return early this month to their residence in Midland.

The Hon. N. W. Rowell and Mrs. Rowell, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Saturday night of last week, for the attendants of their daughter's wedding, and some of the out-of-town guests.

The Premier of Ontario entertained at luncheon last week in honor of the Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, Mr. Ferguson's guests included, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Sir William Mullock, Sir Joseph Flavelle, General George Cartwright, Dr. Bruce Macdonald, Hon. Charles McCrea, Dr. Colquhoun, Mr. Denton Massey, Mr. Wilfred Heighington, Professor George Wrons, Mr. C. L. Burton, Professor Haultain, Mr. R. A. Staples, Mr. T. A. Russell, Rev. Father Burke, Rev. Dr. Cody and Rev. Canon Plumptre.

A very quiet wedding was solemnized at Holy Trinity Church, Pembroke, Ont., on Monday of last week, when Muriel Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel the Hon. Gerald V. White, C.B.E., V.D., and Mrs. White, and granddaughter of

the late Hon. Peter White, P.C., a former speaker of the House of Commons, became the bride of Dr. William Lorne Higginson, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Higginson, of Inkerman, Ont. Rev. R. H. Waterman officiated. Owing to a recent bereavement in the bride's family there were no invited guests. The bride and bridegroom left by motor for New York and Atlantic City and on their return will reside in Pembroke.

Mrs. Campbell Macdonald and Miss Minnie Macdonald are again in Toronto from Atlantic City.

Mrs. Alan W. Caulfield, of Toronto, entertained at tea in honor of her daughter, Miss Mollie Caulfield, and a number of the latter's friends, on Tuesday afternoon of last week. Mrs. Caulfield was in flowered beige chiffon with rose slippers, and Miss Caulfield also in flowered chiffon. The tea table, attractively done with spring flowers in a large silver bowl was presided over by Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, assisted by Miss Constance Fisher, Miss Mary Laidley, Miss Jane Palmer, Miss Marjorie Angus, and Miss Jean Hyland. Mrs. Caulfield's guests included: Miss Peggy Wadlie, Miss Peggie Osler, Bronte; Miss Cynthia Copping, Miss Virginia Copping, Miss Mary Kingsmill, Miss Jane Bastedo, Miss Gladys Howard, Miss Esme Howard, Miss Joyce Livingstone, Miss Joan Parmenter, Miss Phyllis Finlayson, Miss Stair Lyon, Miss Cynthia Oakley, Miss Vivian Campbell, Miss M. MacLaren, Miss Shirley McEvoy, Miss Patsy Mahoe, Miss Katherine Laidlaw, Miss Anne Lyle, Miss Muriel Macdonald, Miss B. McPhedran, Miss Doris Gillespie, Miss F. Smallpiece, Miss Desirée Wright, Borland Warren, Miss Betty Darling, Miss Jane Aitken, Miss Barbara Beatty, Miss Nancy Spragge, Miss B. Caldwell, Miss Caroline Gundy, Miss Gretchen Grey, Miss Peggy Harris, Miss Anna Wright, Miss Frances McLeod, Miss June Palmer, Miss Betty Guest, Oakville.

Sir Arthur and Lady Currie are again in Montreal from Ottawa, where they were the guests of Major W. D. Herdridge for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. B. Walsh are again in Toronto after the winter spent in Nassau.

Mrs. Arthur White, of Toronto, sailed last week for England to join her two daughters who are at school in France, and who are to be presented at Her Majesty's first Court.

Mrs. T. G. Heaton, of Hamilton, entertained at tea on Wednesday afternoon of last week at the residence of her mother, Mrs. E. J. Thornton, in Toronto, for Miss Elizabeth Ashworth and a number of her friends. Miss Ashworth was smart in a grey crepe frock and grey hat. Mrs. E. J. Thornton poured tea and coffee. Spring flowers in a big silver bowl and a cloth of flit and Venetian lace decorated the table. The assistants included Mrs. Lewis Samuel, Miss Lucy Ashworth, Mrs. Dawson Delamere.

Mrs. Ralph Pearce, of Toronto, entertained at a delightful luncheon on a recent Tuesday at the residence of her mother, Mrs. James George, Forest Hill Road, for Miss Elizabeth Ashworth.

Mrs. H. B. Anderson, of South Drive, Rosedale, Toronto, entertained a number of friends at tea on Sunday for her daughter, Mrs. David Selby, who with Dr. Selby, is leaving this week to spend six months in Europe.



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Delicately scented X-Bazin Cream... so gently and harmlessly to the skin... so different to ordinary depilatories... removes unwanted hair quickly and safely.

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THE DRESSING TABLE

CONDUCTED BY ISABEL MORGAN

The Lily White Maid will replace ye nut brown maiden of last summer, if all prophecies come true. Ye maid would look wholesome with her dusky complexion when she swims, plays badminton or tennis but, clever as girls are in transforming their complexions and figures to meet the demands of fashion, it is too much to expect them to shed their skins in time for social activities in the evening. This season, you know, one looks delectable instead of wholesome, and so strawberries and cream complexions will replace the bronze ones of last summer. Precautions will take the form of protective creams and

Immense Floppy Beach Hats that not only shield the eyes and face from the glare of the summer sun, but include the shoulders in their shelter as well. There is something so flattering about a large hat that we have yet to meet a woman who does not conceal a suppressed desire to wear one of them. Modern modes and manners of living and the motor car, have affected its banishment, but on the free stretches of the beach there is ample opportunity for the smart lounge to indulge in a large hat—preferably one that has a fac-

ing or a band of the same material as her dress or bag. And, speaking of swimming and beaches and all the rest of it...

Sabots, preferably of wood or cork, will be worn when one returns to one's beach-chair after swimming out to the float and back again. Mary Nowitzky who is rather famous for that sort of thing, is showing them in cork in an amusing design highly reminiscent of the Dutch wooden sabot. Others are composed of brightly hued wooden soles an inch thick with a heel, held on the foot by strips of leather or fabric. And, did you know that...

You Can Wear Chartreuse or other colors, even though your skin tones have made them difficult in the past. A beauty specialist will blend your face powder with shades that serve to combat the ghastly effect that the color reflects into the skin. A slight pinkish cast to the complexion is advisable when such a color as chartreuse is worn. Speaking of chartreuse, do you not think...

Turquoise and Brown a stunning and unusual combination? They were adopted by an enchanting vision with blonde hair and brown eyes, who wore a dress of turquoise blue jersey with brown scarf which repeated the color of her baku hat. You will be interested to know that...

Silk Hosiery Without Lustre is being made. Everybody knows that shiny surfaces have the effect of looking larger than those without sheen—a fact which, when applied to hosiery, is almost too much to be borne if one is in the throes of reduction. The new hosiery has a dull surface that is quite flattering which, we are told, makes the hosiery seem sheerer than it really is. There is being welcomed back...

An Old Mode in a New Guise, the old mode being the artificial costume flower, and the new guise is embodied in the change from the rather obvious imitation boutonniere or corsage of other seasons. The flowers, usually worn singly, are very much conventionalized, and are not intended to bear the slightest resemblance to their natural prototypes. They are made of all sorts of fabrics, the smartest versions matching that of the frock. Some of the most interesting are worn as shoulder ornaments and have jeweled centers. The stones used are usually of the same color as the frock—sometimes a tone darker. For instance, a large sapphire pin is posed in the center of a crepe de chine flower posed at the side of a U-shaped neckline on a pale blue crepe de chine frock from Lucile Paray. A more simplified version of this new accessory mode was seen recently in...

A Set of White Linen Flower, Collar and Cuffs designed to provide that



APRICOT FROCK
Moire treated in an unusual manner for evening. This apricot frock with a close-fitting bodice and circular flared skirt is worn with a little cape coat.

refreshing accent to the dark dress and known this season as "the lingerie touch." A very recent French import, it was an altogether charming little accessory ensemble. Collar, cuffs and flower, were fashioned of round, white linen petals and each petal with narrow rick-rack braid. You will be amused to hear that... The Current Fad in Paris is to wear one's beret well off the forehead and pulled down over the ears in the nonchalant fashion of inhabitants of *le Quartier Latin*. However, although one may be nonchalant, one must be elegant at the same time—a convention that is satisfied by the addition of a jeweled pin, often in some form that effects a knob, and worn at the crown of the head to achieve a youthful line from all angles. Of course you know that...

The Favorite Shoe of The Smart Resorts was of white combined with brown calf. It was seen literally everywhere in the daytime, and worn with all the pastel shades used in day or spectator sportswear. And you may rest assured that such a foot flattering fashion will wing its way northward when the migrants return to Canada with summer weather. Arriving as...

A Fabric With a Future patent leather is being employed in a number of new and different ways. Not only in handbags and shoes, in which it has great fashion prestige at the moment, but as an adornment of hats, where it was seen recently used as a sloping band tied with a flat, little bow at a point the top of the shallow crown. The rule of the ensemble is absolute this season and so...

Matching Jewels and Costume are imperative if one would be gowned and jewelled correctly. Black and white evening clothes have ceased to be a definite rule for Paris fashionables. With the introduction of Spring and Summer collections of bright colored evening gowns and wraps, Paris night clubs are now gay with colors—dark and light hued evening gowns, plain colored and in flowered prints, and colored jewelry. And so...

Printed Chiffon Evening Gowns and jewels that match their colors, top the list of smart Paris fashions nowadays. The newest gowns are those with printed flowers in several colors on light backgrounds, with necklaces made of thick ropes of beads that include every color in the print they accompany—a fashion approved by both Chanel and Vionnet. We wonder who will win...

The Battle of the Designers and the Tennis Players which is now raging in London. The outfitters are determined that the ladies shall wear blouse and skirt costumes, while the ladies are quite firmly refusing to do so and demanding the one-piece frock.

Fashion Notes

PARIS draws a line of very definite difference between fine gems and costume jewelry this year. Since the rise in popularity of semi-precious stones, and the increased vogue of "jewel"-set accessories with sports and street clothes, there is a tendency to make the necklaces, bracelets and brooches that are set with genuine diamonds and emeralds in styles that have a distinct character of their own.

Women are quick to recognize paste jewelry and to distinguish it from the real thing, jewelers say—more quick than in past seasons. Current French fashions have made it important to wear either genuine stones, or resort to the type of orna-

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The wonderful Harriet Hubbard Ayer method gives your complexion a radiant undertone and a satin-smooth surface
Both for day-time and evening the loveliest finish for your skin is achieved with Harriet Hubbard Ayer preparations.
First, a "wash" with Luxuria, a rich cream that penetrates deep into the pores, cleansing, cooling and refreshing, working out hidden flakes of dust and grime which soap and water can never reach. After wiping the Luxuria away, pat your face with Eau de Beauté, a gentle astringent which tones up your skin and gives it a soft glow of perfect well-being. Lastly spread a thin film of Beautifying Face Cream all over your face.
Leave it for a minute or two for your skin to absorb its refining and whitening ingredients, then wipe away any superfluity and dust with the Harriet Hubbard Ayer powder of the right weight for your skin. If you prefer a vanishing cream as a powder base, use the splendid Ayeristocrat Vanishing Cream.
Harriet Hubbard Ayer preparations are obtainable throughout Canada.
Have you heard about the wonderful beauty treatment you can give yourself at home? Read about it, and other Harriet Hubbard Ayer preparations, in the fascinating book—"All for Beauty." Address Harriet Hubbard Ayer, 325 East 34th Street, New York.
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Matters of Bridge

Beginning the Play

By HENRY LAWSON

THE bidding having been completed and the first card led, the Dummy hand is exposed. There is no particular rule about the disposition of the cards of the Dummy hand. The only requirement is that the cards be placed upon the table face up, arranged in suits and so displayed as to facilitate play. Some players like to place the Trump suit, if there be any, always on the right side of Dummy. There is no rule compelling this and there is no advantage in so placing the cards. If you are a particular person and like to please particular people you will conform with this custom.

The Dummy hand being exposed the other three players then take stock of the situation as revealed by the sight of the additional thirteen cards. In particular does declarer examine the cards displayed. He now has the twenty-six cards before him with which he must endeavour to fulfil his contract, be it one or six. He must now form a plan of campaign and resolve on the procedure which is most likely to net him the desired number of tricks.

If, on examining and assessing the value of each suit, he finds that he can make the bid without resorting to finesse or other risk he should proceed to play the hand in a straightforward manner, making sure of his contract and of any extra tricks which may happen to fall into his hands. When the contract is sure it is folly to risk the hand in an effort to make an extra trick.

If, however, the estimated value of the hands appear to fall short of the contract requirements, then Declarer must determine in which direction he must make the attempt for the extra tricks necessary to complete his bid. This depends largely on the bid, especially on whether the bid is a suit or No Trump. In No Trump calls the Declarer will count the combined holdings in each suit. It is obvious that, irrespective of the cards held in any suit, the longer suits will be more apt to make up than the shorter ones. Therefore if he finds that one suit has a showing of five cards in one hand and four in the other, nine in all, then it will be an easy matter under ordinary circumstances to establish that suit, even though the four missing cards should be the Ace, King, Queen and Knave. For the chances that at least two of these will fall together is great, and most cases do not come to even that extreme. Failing a combined holding of nine or better in any suit the Declarer then examines the seven and eight card holdings of which three suits will probably be representative.

In examining these suits several points should be tested. First, has there been any indication from the bidding as to where the strength in any of these suits lies? Second, which of the suits can be established? Third, which can be established with one lead or by one finesse? Obviously it is better to open the suit which

can be established with one lead, all things being equal.

Having thus quickly determined the probable value of the combined hands Declarer examines more carefully the card led by his opponent. We must now bear in mind all the rules we have expounded regarding the lead and try to deduce from them and from the card led and from the disposition of the cards which we can see, just what the lead means. Is it the fourth highest of a suit, is it the top of a sequence, is it a singleton, a doubleton, or the top of partner's suit?

If we are playing No Trump the lead will nearly always be one of four things. It may be the fourth best, the top of a sequence (I am including in this the lead of the higher of two touching honors), the King from a suit headed by Ace, King, or the top of partner's suit. It should not be difficult to decide which of these leads has been made.

If we are playing a suit call it may be a little more difficult to read the lead correctly. The probable leads against a suit bid are, the King, from Ace, King, or from King, Queen, ten etc., the Ace from nothing, the Ace from Ace and a small one, a high low echo. Some players state that this is the only circumstance where a doubleton lead should be resorted to. I would qualify this statement. A doubleton is a good lead against a suit bid when you hold the Ace of trump which card assures you a speedy re-entry and virtually makes your doubleton equivalent to a singleton. Sometimes the lead will be the trump, indicating a disinclination to open any suit. All of the leads mentioned are illuminating to Declarer. There are, however, a variety of other cards to be led which throw no light on the situation as far as Declarer is concerned. Particularly is it difficult to spot the singleton leads under certain conditions.

A situation which frequently arises and which often determines the result of the entire play is that the card led is in a suit of which Dummy exposes the Ace, Queen. Or Dummy may hold the Ace and Declarer the Queen. Many people are in doubt as to the proper play, or the proper method of determining which to play. Suppose Dummy shows the Ace, Queen. The King may be on the left or on the right. If on the left the finesse will win, if on the right it will lose. Two points should determine the play for most cases. No matter where the King is the situation will be unaffected by playing the Ace. If after playing the Ace the suit is subsequently led up to the Queen, then the Queen will or will not make according to the position of the King. So that playing the Ace on the initial lead does not affect the value of the Queen in any way.

A further factor which indicates the Ace as the proper card to play is that the lead may be a singleton and if the Ace is not put in the third hand will win with the King and on



BEIGE FELT

Trimmed with vari-colored braid band.

returning the lead bring out a trump from his partner.

A single exception to the rule of playing the Ace under these circumstances is to be found in those hands where, after Declarer has made a careful analysis, he finds that he has his Contract save for one trick. Under these circumstances he may finesse, provided that no harm will ensue or that he cannot come back to his Queen later. This latter condition would arise where he held a

singleton of the suit in his own hand and it was a case of Now or Never as regards finessing the Queen.

A TINY strip of paper, in a hastily tied knot, and pinned to the lapel of a half-finished dress, to suggest an ornament, is responsible for a new fashion in Paris. It is a diamond pin, called the paper-knot brooch, because it is patterned after the lines formed by a knotted paper strip.

The story of its origination has to do with the collaboration of two famous French designers—one a dressmaker, the other a jeweler. In planning Spring gowns, the two creators of fashion used little bits of paper, pinned here and there, to suggest where a jeweled pin was needed, and to suggest the size of the ornament. The effect of the paper strip, tied in a single knot, so pleased the jeweler by its modernistic and geometric proportions that he modeled one of his diamond brooches in its likeness.

This type of pin is one that followed the first knotted brooch. Women in Paris are wearing brooches of this type on tailored frocks, to accent unusual necklines and lapels of new design.

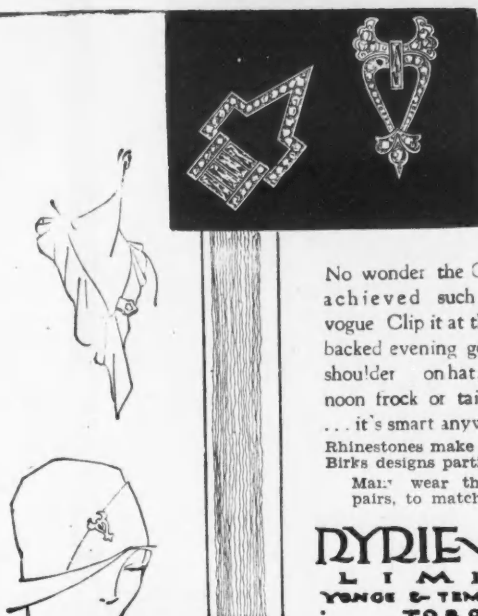
Alfalfa hay stands at the top of the hay list in value for dairy cows; sheep and lambs; beef and young cattle; breeding bulls; and may be used with care for horses, especially when they are idle, or comparatively so. Good alfalfa hay is just under wheat bran in digestible crude protein, and a small forkful contains

more real feed than a big bundle of the average timothy or mixed hay.

Quick freezing methods will permit of a more general distribution of fish throughout the continent, and such methods are opening the door to a

new era in the fishing industry. Those who have been studying the matter believe that new and quicker methods of refrigeration will be the most important step of all, and that they will result in a development beyond anything that has been known in the past.

The Rhinestone Clip



No wonder the Clip Brooch has achieved such a tremendous vogue! Clip it at the neck of a low-backed evening gown or on the shoulder on hat, bag, belt, after noon frock or tailored blouse—... it's smart anywhere any time! Rhinestones make these two Byrie-Birks designs particularly effective. Many wear these Clips in pairs, to match, from \$3.75.

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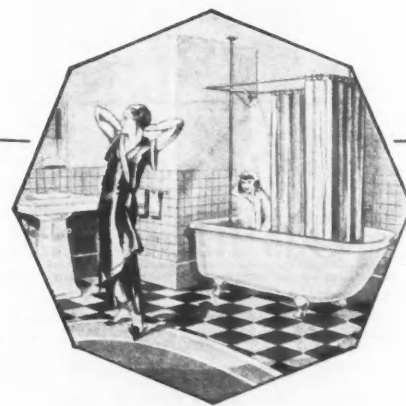
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For the Moors lighted their cities and built universities while the chivalry of Christian Europe still esteemed reading and writing as arts unbecoming to gentlemen.

By the same token, the knights of Crusading ages scorned baths. Many regarded bathing as a sin; more thought it unhealthful.

But only when bathing ended the darker side of the Dark Ages did civilization escape from its thousand-years' imprisonment.



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THE SOCIAL WORLD

The Hon. Dr. and Mrs. J. H. King are again in Ottawa from Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., Mrs. George H. King of Chipman, N.B., is their guest.

Mr. Walter Hungerford, is again in Montreal from Toronto, where he was the guest of his sister, Mrs. John MacDonald.

Miss Margaret Anglin, of New York, was a distinguished visitor in Toronto last week, to attend on Wednesday, April 23, the marriage of her niece, Miss Dorothy Anglin, to Captain Ashlin.

Lord and Lady Eustace Percy, who have been the guests in Toronto of Mrs. Loring Christie, left for Ottawa on Friday of last week. Mrs. Christie gave a small tea for them on Friday at which her sister, Mrs. C. H. A. Christie assisted.

Mrs. Gordon Shaver and Miss Patricia Watson are again in Toronto from Atlantic City.

The Metropolitan Church, Toronto, beautifully decorated for the occasion, was the scene of a very interesting wedding on Saturday afternoon of last week, when the Rev. W. H. Sedgewick, and the Rev. R. P. Bowles solemnized the marriage of Mary Coyne, daughter of the Hon. Newton W. Rowell and Mrs. Rowell, to Mr. Henry Rutherford Jackman, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Jackman. Dr. Fricker, of Toronto, was at the organ. Mr. John McClain acted as best man and the ushers were Mr. Henry Langford, Mr. Argue Martin, Mr. Cecil Kilgour, Mr. William Adams, Mr. Ward Wright, and Mr. Frank Schulman. The bride, who was given away by her distinguished father, was very charming in her gown of ivory tulle, her veil of tulle caught to the head with a band of rose point lace, and for ornament the bridegroom's gift a diamond and platinum pin. The bouquet of lily-of-the-valley, freesia and butterfly orchids completed a lovely bridal toilette. The attendants, Miss Aida Starr, Miss Sally Stark, of Montreal, and Miss Helen Rutherford, a cousin of the bridegroom, wore Grecian robes of tulle in differing tones of rose, slippers to match and for ornament rose quartz necklaces, gifts of the bridegroom. Their hats were of mohair and tulle with taffeta bows in rose, and their bouquets were of roses and sweet peas. Miss Eleanor Langford, the bride's little cousin, in a pink Kate Greenway frock, acted as flower girl and Govan Kilgour was the page in pink satin. After the impressive ceremony at the church a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, on Crescent Road, where flowers were used profusely in decoration. Mr. and Mrs. Rowell, the latter in periwinkle blue, with black hat and corsage of roses, and Mr. and Mrs. Jackman, the latter in black Chantilly lace with ermine, and bouquet of orchids, received the many guests, some of whom were from New York, Montreal, London, Hamilton, Cobourg and Pittsburg. Later the bridal pair left for a honeymoon in the Southern States. Mrs. Jackman wearing a smartly becoming costume of blue with grey fur. The bride's grandmother, Mrs. Alexander Langford, was an attractive figure in black lace, silk coat and bouquet of pansies. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Jackman will reside on Cluny Avenue.

Mrs. Frank Fairweather and daughter, Miss Lois Fairweather, arrived home from an extended visit to the West Indies on Saturday. They are guests at the Admiral Beatty, before occupying their new apartment in Orange Street, Saint John.

The Misses MacLaren, Princess Street, Saint John, sailed last Friday on the S.S. Duchess of York, from Saint John, to spend two months in England.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Marjorie Evelyn Osborne, only daughter of the late Colonel W. J. Osborne, of Fredericton, and Mrs. Osborne, to Mr. Frederick George Ommanney Pearson, son of Mr. R. S. Pearson, C.I.E., F.R.S., and Mrs. Pearson, Oxfordshire, England, the wedding to take place in May.

Mrs. C. E. L. Jarvis entertained at an enjoyable tea recently in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Percy Hall, of Nova Scotia, who is her guest. Yellow daffodils centered the very pretty tea table over which Mrs. R. Downing Paterson presided. Assisting her were the Misses Elsie and Eileen Colston and Miss Nora Stewart.

Miss Margaret Tilley, of Saint John, who has been visiting Mrs. F. M. Ross, in Montreal, is now the guest of her aunt, Mrs. A. K. Drury, in Ottawa. Miss Tilley attended the wedding of her cousin, Miss Barbara Green, and Mr. Britton B. Osler, which took place in Ottawa on April 23.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bruce, Saint John, entertained at the L.M. Club, at a charmingly arranged dinner on Thursday evening in honor of Mrs. Percy Turcot, who is leaving soon to go to Montreal. Covers were laid for twenty.

The charity ball held by "The Elks" at their club house on Wellington Row, Saint John, on Easter Monday under the distinguished patronage of His Worship the Mayor, was a brilliant social function. About two hundred and fifty guests were present and the proceeds will be devoted to the Rotary Club's fund for crippled children. The entire building which was given over to the guests for the evening, was beautifully decorated in the Elks colours of purple and white. Music was furnished by Comeau's orchestra and several novelty dances were arranged for the entertainment of those present. Cards were played upstairs at a number of tables, the room having been made most attractive with decorations of palms and flowering plants. The guests were received by the exalted Ruler, Mr. A. H. MacGillivray, Mrs. MacGillivray and Mr. William C. Clark, chairman of the entertainment committee, and Mrs. Clark. Mrs. MacGillivray wore a lovely French gown of exquisitely beaded black chiffon, while Mrs. Clark was very

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And what could bring her more joy than your photograph? No other gift can carry greater meaning to "Mother", because your photograph is your personal gift—it is YOU.

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Day after day you can surprise your family with new delights for the table. And none need ever be repeated except by request. In the frosty white food compartments, fruits, salad greens and even pastries acquire a richer, fresher flavor.

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PALMER WRIGHT,
Acting Secretary

smartly gowned in beige lace. Supper was served at twelve o'clock. Electric lights were strung along the entrance from the street to the building and beautifully shaded lamps added an attractive note to the indoor charmingly decorated rooms. In every respect the ball was a most delightful after Easter event.

Dr. and Mrs. R. A. MacArthur, of Chicago, have been the guests in Toronto for a few days of Colonel and Mrs. Duncan Donald.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor was a passenger in the *S.S. Duchess of Richmond*, which arrived from England last Friday. Lady Williams-Taylor will remain at Claridge's, in London, until June 5, when Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor will return to London from Canada. They will then leave for Ranslade, Bracknell, where they will be until the end of September.

Mrs. Julius Griffith, of Vancouver, was recently hostess to the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon.

Miss Lesley Drummond is again in Montreal from the West Indies.

The Speaker of the Senate and Mrs. Bostock are spending a couple of weeks at their residence in Monte Creek, B.C. Miss Ruth Bostock is the guest in Toronto for a couple of weeks, of Mrs. Hadwin.

Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, was the scene on Wednesday afternoon, April 23, of a lovely wedding, when Miss Barbara Elizabeth Greene, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Benning Greene, became the bride of Mr. Britton Bath Osler, of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Glyn Osler, of Toronto. The cathedral was decorated with Easter lilies and pink roses, and at either side of the altar were palms, ferns and quantities of Easter lilies, pink roses and mauve hydrangeas. The ceremony was performed by the Rector of the Cathedral, the Rev. E. Frank Salmon, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon J. M. Snowden, who, when rector of St. George's Church, Ottawa, married the bride's parents. The service, which was fully choral, was under the direction of Mr. George Crawford, who while the guests were assembling, played the Wedding Music from Lohengrin. When the register was being signed Master Richard Smith, the boy soloist of the Cathedral sang "All Joy Be Thine." The choir met the bride's party at the door of the church and while preceding them up the aisle sang "O Perfect Love." Following the choir came the ushers: Mr. George Benning Greene, a brother of the bride, of Ottawa; Mr. Robert Ferguson, Mr. Gordon Trent, Mr. Graham Cassels, Mr. Jack Ryrie and Mr. Harold McKirdie, all of Toronto; Mr. George Mitchell, of London, Ont.; Mr. Cuthbert Scott and Mr. Duncan MacTavish, both of Ottawa. Next came the bride's eight attendants, Miss George Claudet, as maid of honor; Miss Mary Blackburn, Miss Nanno Toller, a cousin of the bride, Miss Leslie Gordon, of Montreal; Miss Nancy MacCarthy, Miss Maryon Murphy, Miss Mary Margaret Hill, and Miss Gladys Burritt. Then came the bride with her father, Mr. Featherstone Osler, of Toronto, was his brother's best man. The bride wore a Patou model of old ivory satin made on long soft lines with a yoke and deep musketeer cuffs of rose d'Alencon lace. The long train, falling from the shoulders, was of the satin lined with green chiffon. Her beautiful veil of real Limerick lace was arranged in cap effect with tiny clusters of orange blossoms at each side. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley tied with egg shell satin ribbon. The bride's train was carried by her little cousin, Master George Owen Toller, the four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Toller, a charming little page, in an ivory satin suit with white kid shoes and silver buckles. The bridesmaids all wore Molyneux models of georgette in pastel shades, Miss Claudet and Miss MacCarthy in green, Miss Murphy and Miss Toller in yellow, Miss Hill and Miss Gordon in pink and Miss Burritt and Miss Blackburn in orchid. They also wore large lace straw hats with velvet ribbon to match their gowns and shoes and stockings of the same shade, and carried bouquets of spring flowers with mauve pansies, tied with chiffon in the colors to match their gowns. Mrs. Greene, mother of the bride, wore a gown of green georgette with a green lace straw hat and corsage bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Frederick Toller, grandmother of the bride, was gowned in black Chantilly lace over black chiffon with a long coat of the lace and a fox scarf, a black hat, and wore a corsage of pansies. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents and later Mr. and Mrs. Osler left for Montreal, en route to Halifax, whence they sailed in the *S.S. Duchess of Atholl* for England. Going away the bride wore a smart costume of beige and brown tweed, a three-quarter length coat, with a shawl collar of brown squirrel and a brown French



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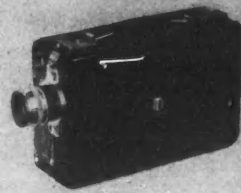
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felt hat. After remaining a few weeks in England they will go to France and spend some time motoring there, on returning will take up their residence in Toronto the latter part of June. Among the out-of-town guests were, Mr. and Mrs. Glyn Osler, parents of the bridegroom with their small son, Peter, Mr. and Mrs. Harold McKirdie, Miss Anne Osler, Mr. Stewart Osler, Mr. G. Osler, Mr. William Osler, Mrs. W. B. Scarth, Miss Marian Scarth and Mrs. J. E. Chyman, of Toronto; Mrs. P. H. Markey, Mr. Donald Markey, Mrs. John Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Wynans, of Montreal, and Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Granstoun, of Annapolis.

Mrs. Kenneth J. Riddell who, with Lieut.-Commander Riddell, left Montreal on May 1 to take up their residence in England, was entertained on Wednesday afternoon of last week at a tea by her mother, Madame George Bour-

geois, in the Blue Room of the Ritz-Carlton.

The marriage of Marjorie, daughter of Hon. Robert and Mrs. Forke, of Ottawa, to Mr. James C. Berg, of Winnipeg, will take place in Chalmers' United church, Ottawa, on Saturday, May 17.

Mrs. Albert Tetrault, of Montreal, entertained at dinner on Saturday night of last week in honor of her sister and guest, Mrs. George Garneau of Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Garrod were in Montreal from Cobourg, Ont., where they spent Easter week at the Rectory the guests of Dr. and Mrs. T. Stannage Boyle, and were guests of Mrs. Garrod's sister, Mrs. Carl Melneche, Upper Grosvenor Avenue, until they left for England, May 1.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Garneau, of Quebec, are spending two weeks in Atlantic City.

Mrs. W. Harvey Smith, of Winnipeg, is spending several weeks in Quebec, guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Turner.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney H. Dobell are again in Montreal after a tour abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Dobell were passengers in the *S.S. Duchess of Richmond*.

Madame L. H. Hebert, of Quebec, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Albert Tetrault, in Montreal. With Mrs. Tetrault is also her sister, Mrs. George Garneau, of Quebec.

Mrs. R. Murdoch Liddell of Montreal, entertained at dinner recently in honor of her guest, Mrs. T. MacLean, of Antigonish, N.S., who later left for Antigonish.

Mrs. A. Crathern McArthur of Montreal, sailed from New York on Friday of last week in the *S.S. Majestic* to spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. L. Gerald Hansard.

The Hon. George E. Foster and Mrs. Foster are again in Montreal, guests at the Ritz-Carlton, after the winter spent in the Southern States.

Mrs. Leonard Apedalle, of Quebec, recently entertained at a not-out dance for her two daughters, Dorothy and Marjorie, and their guest, Miss Catherine Grier, of Campbellton, N.B., who spent the Easter season with them.

Miss Doris Scott, who was recently a visitor in Montreal, is again in Quebec.



MISS EERIE ALISON HARVEY
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Harvey, of "Hawcroft," whose marriage to Dr. Lionel A. Macklin, son of Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Macklin of Goderich, Ont., took place in Toronto, on April 29th.

—Photo by Milne.

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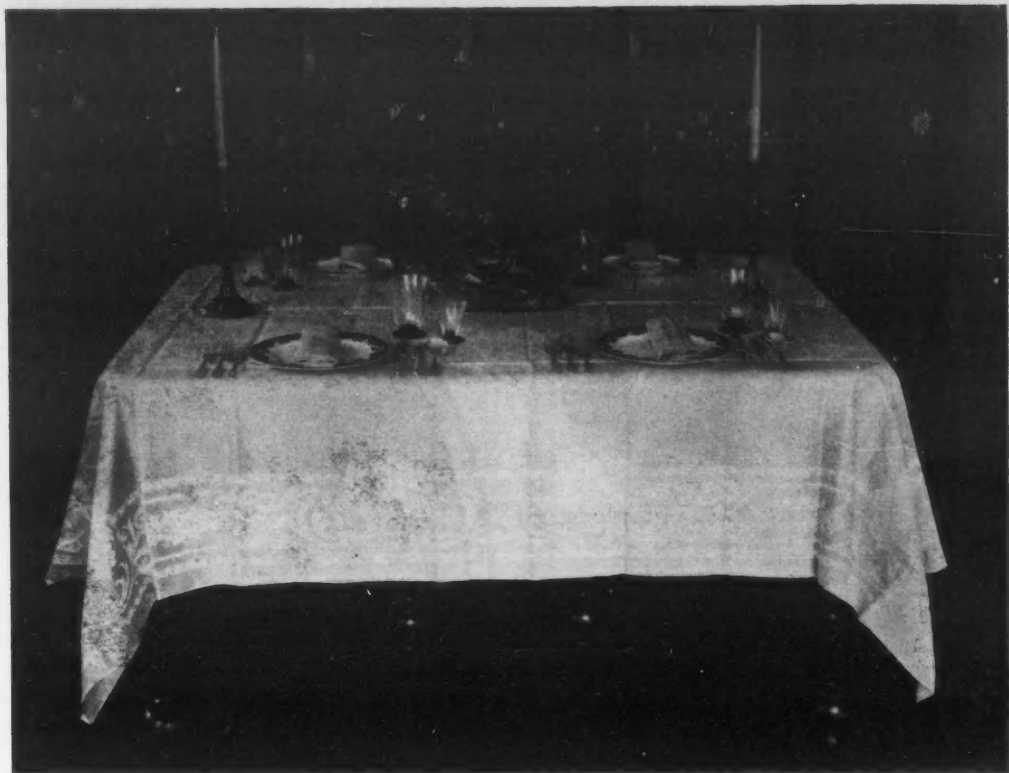
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FOR THE BACHELOR'S DINNER

—Photo courtesy Robt. Simpson House Furnishing Service.

The Art of Gracious Dining

(Continued from Page 17)

Make any good soufflé mixture, season with cherry, pour over a deep layer of branched cherries, bake in hot water and serve very quickly.

Fillet of sole in batter as done in San Sebastian.

Make a batter for fritters. Cut the sole in pieces about three inches long. Have ready a deep vessel of hot oil, try out the temperature with a spoonful of batter as the greatest care must be used in cooking these. When it turns a light brown, dip the sole in the batter and fry. This is very popular during the season in San Sebastian.

Avocado cocktail from Miami.

Cut the pear in halves, peel and cut in 1/2 inch slices. Sprinkle with the juice of fresh limes (or lemons) and chill. Separate an orange in segments and remove the membrane. Dust with fruit sugar and chill. Just before serving combine the mixtures and serve with a garnish of fresh mint.

Gaufrettes from the Basque country.

Make a mixture of 2 tablespoonfuls of pastry flour, 4 eggs, 1 dessertspoonful of fine sugar, a pinch of salt and 4 tablespoonfuls of butter. The eggs should be beaten separately, whites added last. Grease waffle irons well with melted butter and cook this batter as waffles. Serve with lobster sauce.

Lobster sauce.

To 1 pint of Bechamel sauce, add 1 large lobster which has been pounded and rubbed through a sieve. Add to the sauce and dust lightly with cayenne pepper. Serve in a silver boat separately with the gaufrettes.

Quails in aspic, a popular dish during the English hunting season.

Stuff the birds with bread crumbs and foie gras, well seasoned, and brush with butter and roast. When cold, coat moulds with a good aspic jelly, put the birds in the moulds and cover the whole mould with aspic. Chill. Dip in hot water quickly to unmould and serve on a bed of watercress garnished with segments of lemon.

Pyrenees Pancakes.

Make pancakes as for crepes Suzette and put on a hot plate. Butter and spread with very sweet apricot purée (which should have chopped almonds in it). Pile one over another covering the top one with powdered sugar and serve hot.

Caviare-artichoke canapés

Soak in a sharp French dressing for an hour artichoke bottoms (which may be obtained at any first-class grocer's). Spread a round of bread with butter and mayonnaise and then Russian Caviare, placing one artichoke bottom on each slice of bread. Put a dab of mayonnaise in the center, and sprinkle with paprika. Serve ice cold.

Beautiful Railway Stations

"I SEE no reason why a railway station should not be as beautiful as a national gallery", declared Sir Herbert Walker, general manager of the Southern Railway, speaking with regard to the future of London's great railway terminus. Sir Herbert was giving his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Charing Cross Bridge scheme. Mr. Wardlaw-Milne, M.P., referring to the model of the proposed new station, said: "One can imagine visitors to London a hundred years hence expressing considerable surprise on being told that that building is a railway station. They

might think it was a national gallery. Flying-boats might land there in future". Mr. A. McLaren, the Labour M. P. for Stoke-on-Trent, went a step further. "There is no reason why they should not be as beautiful as a cathedral", he said. "That is not the trouble."

Sir Felix Pole, formerly the general manager of the Great Western Railway, spoke of the future utilization of the huge terminus sites for more than just stations. "I see no reason why our railway stations—even Waterloo Junction as it now stands—should not be covered all over with very fine buildings," he said. "Architectural beauty need not be confined to the station approach. All railway stations may be underground in the future. I look forward to the time when Waterloo Station is covered all over with buildings and not merely with a roof. When the railways are electrified all the stations will be covered ones." Mr. Frank Pick, general manager of the Underground groups, said that more

than 14,000 buses passed through Trafalgar Square every day. Of these 6,000 came from the north, 2,000 from the south, and 3,000 each from the east and west. If the new bridge were built facilities would be improved for more than 2,300 buses a day.

A Romney for £18,000

A ROMNEY portrait of "Mrs. Morris and Child" has been sold by Sir T. Armine Morris, Baronet, of Sketty Park, Swansea, to Colonel Carstairs, an American, for £18,000. The subjects of the portraits are probably the first Lady Morris, great-grandmother of the present Sir Armine Morris, and her son, the second baronet. Mrs. Morris, or Lady Morris, was, before her marriage, Miss Musgrave, a famous beauty of her time. She also sat for Reynolds, and this portrait was sold some fifty years ago for approximately £3,000. The child in the Romney portrait has also been painted by Hoppner, and this portrait is still at Sketty Park.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 3, 1930

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

THE THREE MUSKETEERS



Marcus, in the New York Sunday Times

Developing Our Export Markets

Canadian-Australian Trade Prospects—Dominion Depression Only Temporary—Australia's Drastic Tariff

By Reece H. Hague

Due to various causes, paramount among which have been the unsettling effect of the machinations of the Wheat Pool not only upon agriculturists but upon the economic structure of the country, the stock market fiasco and the drop in the prices of some metals, the general tendency towards ultra-optimism which was so apparent throughout Canada during the first few months of 1929 has largely evaporated. As is too often the case, a number of people have now gone to the opposite extreme and are inclined to exhibit undue pessimism regarding existing conditions and future prospects.

Viewed in the light of the depression so rampant in practically every part of the world, the Dominion is, in reality, singularly fortunate compared with the majority of countries, many of which are facing, with only the faintest hope of finding solutions, problems which are far more acute than any with which Canada has to deal. The tightening up of money markets and unemployment resulting in the Dominion from the causes cited above are merely temporary. Their adjustment is only a matter of time and commonsense, and the people of Canada have every reason to look forward to the future with undiminished confidence.

Of all the units of the British Empire none is at present resting on such a sound basic structure as is Canada and when conditions in this country are compared with those obtaining in Australia, for instance, Canadians have every reason to congratulate themselves that they are not in a much worse plight.

It is only in recent years that the Dominion has commenced to come to a proper realization of the vast opportunities which her wealth of natural resources and strategic geographical position afford her in the matter of world commerce. Canada's export trade has been rapidly increasing. Her primary products are being systematically developed and more and more attention is being paid to her secondary industries. In fact the most unsatisfactory feature of her economic position is the adverse trade balance which she maintains with the United States and which could be adjusted by a saner tariff policy and the display of additional discrimination in the matter of production and manufacture.

Of late Canada has created a very satisfactory market for the goods which she produces and manufactures, in the countries bordering the Pacific and through her trade ambassadors is making a strenuous effort to increase this market. She is particularly anxious to add to her trade with Australia and New Zealand and her efforts in this direction are meeting with considerable success. However, they must, of necessity, be restricted, unless she displays more willingness to reciprocate by becoming a buyer from as well as a seller to her best customers.

The Australian treaty has been much under discussion in Ottawa recently, but when a representative of the United Farmers' Association proposed its abrogation the motion was defeated by a very large majority. Most of the members of the House of Commons apparently realized that Canada would be a greater sufferer than Australia if such a step was taken, in as much as the value of the commodities which the Dominion sells to the Commonwealth is approximately five times that of the goods which she purchases from Australia.

In view of the potentialities of greatly increased trade between the Dominion and the Commonwealth the business men of Canada are naturally watching with keen interest political and fiscal developments in Australia. It seems unfortunate that just at a time when a more cordial feeling

towards inter-Empire trade is being evinced in the Dominion, the Commonwealth Government should have found it necessary to impose an exorbitant tax upon certain articles classed as luxuries, and some of which Australia has, in the past, been importing from Canada and Great Britain.

Owing largely to internal industrial troubles and governmental extravagance, which extravagance has not been confined to labor governments alone, Australia has, for several years, been sinking further and further into a financial quagmire. During the five months July-November, 1929, the Commonwealth's exports were approximately \$60,000,000 less than for the corresponding period of the previous year and the imports were \$15,000,000 more. Exports, including the gold produced during the period, were \$115,000,000 short of payments for imports. The position was made a little better by the export of \$27,500,000 of the gold reserves held by the banks, the accumulation of many previous years. But even including the "polite steal" as one Australian publication described it, the Commonwealth was over \$155,000,000 short of meeting its outside liabilities in a period of five months.

Shortened hours of labor, lengthened strikes, reduction of output and the introduction of many forms of "paternal" legislation such as baby bonuses, old age pensions and so on, have all tended to affect Australia's financial position. In 1927-28 a great primary industry boom took place in the country, but nevertheless it cost \$270,000,000 in British and United States loan money to keep the Commonwealth afloat. When an endeavour was made several months ago to float a further loan in the British money market, Great Britain plainly intimated that, owing to Australia's economic and industrial position, no additional money would be forthcoming.

Prime Minister Scullin's action in prohibiting the import of certain goods, rationing the importation of others and declaring a tax of 50 per cent on certain so-called luxuries, may seem to the average Canadian to have been an extremely drastic measure, but the existing financial situation in Australia called for some immediate action.

Whether Mr. Scullin's new tax will prove efficacious seems extremely doubtful, as it will undoubtedly work a grave hardship upon many old established business houses in Australia which have been dealing almost exclusively in the articles affected. Past experience in Australia has been that the imposition of tariffs aimed at assisting local industries, or the granting of bounties on goods exported, has not benefited the manufacturers, any profit having been swallowed up by higher wage demands on the part of employees and production costs being continually increased by shortened hours of labor.

There seems little possibility of wages being reduced or hours of labor lengthened while the present industrial legislation remains and it appears unlikely that a labor government will adopt any measure which will in any way lessen the earnings or render more arduous the employment of that government's supporters. Mr. Scullin had to attempt something to alleviate his country's distressful financial condition and his luxury tax apparently appealed to him as being the best way out of an extremely awkward situation.

Mr. Scullin pointed out that his new tax was not an ordinary tariff but an extraordinary action taken as an emergency measure. His government stood for British preference, he stated, but Great Britain had criticized Australia and refused her loans, told her to put her house

(Continued on Page 34)

Smelters, Nickel and Ventures

By Frank Llewellyn

In the new era of large Canadian mining development, inaugurated during the last few years, three enterprises with certain points of contact have attracted a large share of public attention. These are—(1) The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company Limited, (2) The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, and (3) Ventures Limited.

The first and second have already achieved a foremost world status in the matter of sustained production, profits and dividends. The third, being only a young corporation, has yet to comply with these tests, but its initial operations have been carried on with conservative daring.

The three corporations are linked together in important activities. There is the partnership between the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, the International Nickel Company, Ventures, Limited, and American Metals in the erection of the large copper refinery at Copper Cliff. There is also the official announcement that Consolidated Smelters and Ventures will co-operate in the construction of an electrolytic plant, to handle the zinc output of their mines. These companies are acting in concert in certain exploration work. Lastly, Mr. Thayer Lindsley, the creative genius behind all the operations of the Lindsley group, is a director of Consolidated Smelters, which in turn is dominated by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY LIMITED—The Canadian Pacific Railway owns over one-half of the 509,000 issued shares. The directorate includes:

J. J. Warren, President; E. W. Beatty, Pres. of the C. P.R.; Sir Herbert Holt, Pres. of the Royal Bank of Canada; Thayer Lindsley of Ventures Ltd.; Ross H. McMaster, Pres. of the Steel Co. of Canada; W. A. Black, S. G. Blaylock, J. C. Hodgson, Henry Joseph, W. L. Matthews, F. Gordon Osler.

The company's \$25.00 shares sold up to \$575 in the spring of 1929. At this high peak, the market value of the shares had risen from about \$13,000,000 to nearly \$300,000,000. In addition to this enormous appreciation, the shareholders have received in dividends in the last six years, more than twice as many millions of dollars as the original holders paid for their holdings. The street gossip is that some day Smelters stock will go to \$1,000 or even higher per share.

The sums paid by Smelters in dividends during the last six years have been:

1923\$ 632,032.00
1924641,043.00
19253,228,054.00
19265,078,493.00
19276,358,875.00
19286,366,593.00
19296,373,750.00

This record has been achieved in the face of heavy allowances for depreciation and contingent funds and of liberal additions to plant and property. The development of the company in a few short years to a first place amongst the leading mining and smelting companies of the world is one of the amazing romances of the country's history.

In British Columbia the company maintains lead and copper smelters and refineries, an electrolytic zinc plant, gold and silver refineries, concentrating plants, power plants and lines and all other installations and equipment necessary for mining and producing refined gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. It has gone into the production of high grade steel by the electric method at its Trail works. It has begun the manufacture of bluestone and manganese dioxide, and is undertaking the production of fertilizers on a large scale, for the use of western agriculturists.

These later developments are some of the results obtained by the company's research department upon which it lays stress. As already indicated, it is co-operating

(Continued on Page 26)



NOTED BANKER DIES

The Late Hugh Blair Mackenzie, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, who died suddenly on April 25. Mr. Mackenzie, who had an outstanding career in Canadian Banking, succeeded Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor as General Manager of the Bank last year, prior to that having been General Manager of the Royal Trust Company. He was also formerly General Manager of the Bank of British North America and with that institution played an important part in the building up of the Canadian West. His death is sincerely mourned in business and financial circles from coast to coast in Canada.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."



ALTHOUGH the stock market has not hung out the storm signal, the "stop, look and listen" and "watch your step" warnings are plainly in evidence. There is every indication that the market is going to be very weak and wobbly during the next few weeks, and I would urge the utmost caution in making new commitments. I refrain from suggesting total abstinence for the present only for the reason that issues can still be found that merit the attention of the long-pull investor, notably in the tobacco, oil, motion pictures, utilities and food groups, but in the main the near-term course of prices is likely to be downward rather than upward and I believe that the best current position for amateur traders, at least, is on the sidelines as regards stocks.

THE minor reaction that has been in progress during the last fortnight or so is due, of course, to growing public realization that the price advances registered by so many issues in recent months (75 per cent. or more from last November's lows in a number of cases) were not justified by business conditions and prospects in their respective industries or generally. Publication of first-quarter earnings statements have had a sobering influence, as I suggested they would several weeks ago.

Industrial price averages had been advancing ever since the beginning of the year without any corresponding improvement in business, which obviously could not continue without creating a very dangerous situation. While widespread public participation in the fortunes of industry through common stock ownership is highly desirable, for obvious reasons, gambling in common stocks such as preceded and produced the price crash last Fall is purely destructive, no less obviously.

WHICH leads me to repeat the opinion I expressed some weeks ago in this column, that a very real danger exists that we shall repeat in the not distant future our disastrous experience of last Fall. The attempts of the Federal Reserve System to check the decline in commodity prices by making credit cheap and plentiful have been responsible for the recent too-rapid advance in common stock prices, and if the policy is persisted in it would seem quite possible that we may see a resumption of excessive speculation in stocks to an extent that may even outdo 1929.

LAST year's speculative orgy ran its course in the face of restrictive measures by the Federal Reserve; now not only are there no restrictive measures but the Federal Reserve's policy is such as to strongly stimulate speculation. Under such conditions, and with the public's interest in common stocks unabated, no one can say what may or may not happen. Certainly another debacle like last year's—perhaps even a still more serious one—would be a staggering, almost a crushing blow to business. But there is good ground for hope that the remembrance of last year's experience will itself be a restraining influence. The solution, incidentally, does not necessarily lie in the raising of money rates, as the taking of such a step would obviously check the recovery of business very seriously, and business is having a sufficiently difficult time already.

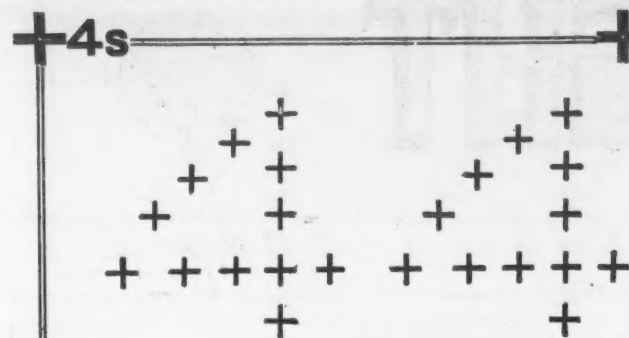
TALKING about the commodity price decline, it may be of interest to point out that the companies which benefit by this decline are worth paying some attention to under market conditions like the present. Take, for example, the Hershey Chocolate Corporation. The manufacture and sale of package food products belongs to the group of so-called "depression-proof" industries, and when in addition a large part of a food company's sales are of a trade-marked article that retails at a fixed price of five and ten cents, it is doubly immune to business fluctuations. With a fixed selling price the profit margin is naturally affected by changes in the cost of raw materials.

If the world price of these raw materials is depressed below the anticipated cost, it is clear that the margin of profit will accordingly be increased. That is the situation at present, in regard to Hershey Chocolate Corporation. The cocoa bean, by far the most important raw material, is currently selling below 8½ cents a pound, the lowest in the history of the New York Cocoa Exchange, while its average price for the past five years was 12.11 cents, according to U.S. Department of Commerce figures.

IN OTHER words, the cost of Hershey's principal raw material has been materially reduced while the price of the finished article remains relatively stable. It is a situation certain to affect favorably the company's earning power. The Hershey Chocolate Corporation is today the largest manufacturer of chocolate food products in the world, after beginning thirty-seven years ago as a small candy company.

Last year was the most successful in the company's history and the consistent upward trend of earnings appears to be continuing in the present year. The no-par common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and is currently quoted around 102½. As the annual dividend rate is \$5, the current yield is 4.87 per cent. This is by no means an unattractive figure, I think, in the case of an issue in the strong position and possessing the potentialities of Hershey common.





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Smelters, Nickel and Ventures

(Continued from Page 25)

with International Nickel, Ventures Limited and American Metals, in the building of an \$8,000,000 copper refinery at Copper Cliff, Ontario, and in partnership with Ventures Limited, it is to erect an electrolytic plant in eastern Canada. Besides its copper smelters and refineries in the interior of British Columbia, the company has announced its intention of establishing similar works on the Pacific Coast. Beside the great Sullivan mine in East Kootenay, the St. Eugene and the Coast Copper Mine, the company owns or controls and is working a number of other properties too numerous to mention in this brief sketch. It has 19 properties in the producing class and upwards of fifty properties in all.

Following its policy of investigating likely prospects that can be optioned on reasonable terms, it is reaching far afield in northern Manitoba, in the Northwest Territories, in the Sudbury region of Ontario and in other parts of eastern Canada. In co-operation with Ventures Limited, it has acquired an extensive holding with a promising ore body in the Great Slave Lake District.

With the new stock issue the capital of Smelters will be \$13,385,000. Its net income for 1929 was \$10,129,339.51. In 1929 it produced:

300,433,929 pounds of lead
172,096,841 pounds of zinc
8,346,632 pounds of copper
14,694 ounces of gold
7,362,164 ounces of silver, and
773,976 pounds of cadmium.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.:—This company which represents an amalgamation of the International Nickel Company Incorporated (American) and the Mond Nickel Company (British) and which confines its mining operations to the Sudbury district of Ontario, operates the Creighton, Frood, Levack and Garson mines, all located around the norite rim of the Sudbury Basin, with smelters at Copper Cliff and Coniston near the mine, a nickel refinery at Port Colborne on Lake Erie and a hydro electric plant at Turbine, Ontario, from which it derives all its motive power for its mines and smelters.

The location within the past two years of enormously rich ore bodies in the Frood mine, together with the

development of greatly extended markets for its output has rendered possible a tremendous expansion of its production which has, in turn, involved the construction of a greatly enlarged smelter at Copper Cliff and of a copper refinery covering 40 acres of land, immediately adjoining Copper Cliff station on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

As already indicated, in the building of this enormous refinery International Nickel has as its partners Consolidated Smelters, American Metals and Ventures Limited. The directorate of International Nickel includes: Robert C. Stanley of New York, President; John L. Agnew of Copper Cliff, Vice-President; Charles Hayden of New York; J. W. McConnell of Montreal; Britton Osler of Toronto; James Richardson of Winnipeg; and the Rt. Hon. Lord Melchett, Sir Harry McGowan, K.B.E., the Rt. Hon. Lord Weir of Eastwood, P.C., and the Hon. Henry Mond, all four of England. Mr. Hayden is Chairman of the Board, and Lord Melchett Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

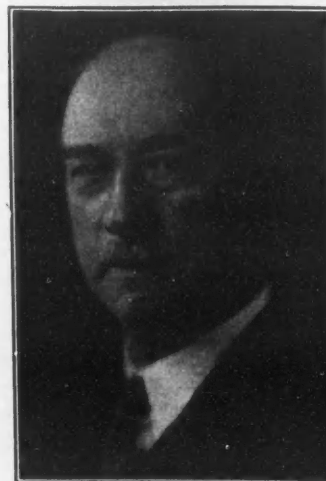
The Sudbury region furnishes the world with over 90% of its nickel supply. As the Sudbury deposits have no considerable rival in any country, there seems to be no reason why mankind should not continue to satisfy its rapidly growing demands for this metal from the same source. An increase of net earnings from \$6,334,000 in 1927 to \$22,235,996.87 in 1929, reveals a surprising growth in the use of its refinery and mill products. In 1928 sales of refined nickel increased 97% in the United States and 52% abroad.

This growth of business is attributed partly to the development of new commercial uses for nickel, together with the disappearance of the vast accumulation of scrap nickel which occurred during the war. Through the deliberate fostering of peace-time markets, the industry has thus recovered from the disastrous cessation of the demand for war purposes which came with the armistice and with the progress of disarmament amongst the nations. That the management expects even greater things for the future is proved by the expenditure of \$30,000,000 on mines and plant in which it is now engaged.

This outlay includes new equipment at its mines, the new smelter at Copper Cliff, the speeding up of the smelter at Coniston, greatly enlarged facilities at the Port Colborne nickel refinery and the company's major share in the new copper refinery now building at Copper Cliff. The huge task of construction will extend throughout 1930, but by 1931 the International Nickel will reach a production which will make it one of the world's greatest mining and industrial enterprises.

These significant developments mean that Canada is at last on the world's front street metallurgically and it bears emphasizing that the remarkable achievement springs from a sudden unexpected discovery that in the Frood mine (for long side-tracked as a huge, low grade nickel proposition) the company possesses probably the largest and richest base metal mine in the world. While the management was exploring for fresh ore bodies to meet the increased demand for nickel, its diamond drills revealed that in the Frood, it owned an enormously rich copper mine, as well as a mine rich in nickel and in gold, platinum, silver and other precious metals.

Subsequent development work disclosed the existence of extensive ore bodies running as high as \$200 a ton, together with hundreds of millions of tons of lower grade stuff. The location of such a treasure house, formerly overlooked, transformed the whole outlook of the company and of the Sudbury region, and led to all the striking occurrences that have since interested the mining world, to say nothing of the financial world.



JOINS BRUCK SILK BOARD
Lt.-Col. Charles N. Monsarrat who has been elected a director of Bruck Silk Mills, Ltd. Col. Monsarrat is also a director of Canada Foundries and Forgings, Ltd., and is a member of the firm of Monsarrat and Pratley, consulting engineers of Montreal.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

The annual statement of the new International Nickel Company for December 1st, 1929, showed a capitalization of \$27,627,825.000 in 7% cumulative, preferred shares of a par value of \$100 and 13,758,208 shares of no par value common stock, these latter shares including 6 shares for one of the common stock of the old International Nickel Company. When these split shares went to \$73 early in 1929, the market was capitalizing the enterprise at over three-quarters of a billion Canadian dollars. For the first half of 1929, the company earned 74c on the common stock and increased its dividend from 80c to \$1 per share, per annum.

Ventures Limited:—This enterprise which may be termed the central corporation of the Lindsley group is still a very young enterprise, but it already represents very valuable mining interests, including extensive holdings in three Canadian properties, possessing large ore bodies and a number of promising prospects, while through subsidiary or associated enterprises, it is combining the open spaces of northern Canada, far and wide, for mineral deposits.

Ventures Limited controls the Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited, and it controls or holds extensive interests in the Sudbury Basin Mines Limited, a lead-zinc-copper property near Sudbury, and the Sherritt-Gordon copper-zinc mine in northern Manitoba. These are the three properties in which the existence of large valuable ore bodies has been already proved. The Falconbridge smelter at the mine handles the output of that property. The company has three and one-fifth miles of norite contact on which all the valuable nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury region occur; on one and a half

(Continued on Page 35)



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DISCUSSING BRITAIN'S NAVAL FUTURE
The Premier, Ramsay MacDonald, with Sir Maurice Hankey, Arthur Henderson, The Rt. Hon. R. V. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty), and The Rt. Hon. W. Wedgwood Benn during a recess of the conference at St. James' Palace in London.

—Wide World Photos.

Germany Seeks Foreign Funds

Influx of Capital To Continue for Several Years—U.S. Investors Consider Possibilities Attractive

It has often been stated by various economists that Germany is, at least for the time being, largely dependent upon foreign funds for her program of industrial expansion. This opinion is shared by German bankers, who are unanimous in their conviction that the rate of German economic progress is limited only by the volume of foreign, chiefly American, capital that can be attracted to Germany. According to Mr. Angell, Germany has imported capital to the amount of \$3,700,000,000 from 1924 to 1928, inclusive, or a yearly average of over \$700,000,000 during that period.

In order to determine to what extent Germany relies upon foreign loans, writes Christian Knoff, in *Burrows*, we have but to glance back upon the financial dilemma that Germany experienced in 1929, a year during which the inflow of foreign capital abruptly declined. The volume of long-term capital issues floated abroad by Germany in 1929 amounted to only \$83,000,000, as compared to \$368,450,000 and \$366,960,000 in 1928 and 1927, respectively.

This decline did not result from any plan of Germany to reduce foreign borrowings, for Germany was extremely anxious to obtain funds at any reasonable cost. The speculative fever that beset American investors, ordinarily enthusiastic purchasers of German bonds, precluded any possibility of successfully marketing a German flotation in the United States. The high money rates, both here and abroad, was another factor in preventing Germany from floating any loans in the world capital markets.

Germany managed to "weather the storm" of capital shortage by restoring to short-term loans and several domestic flotations. The despairing financial situation was further improved by accelerating industrial production, thereby increasing the volume of exports, so that a more favorable balance of trade was obtained.

When one considers that a leading German economist recently stated that Germany is at present able to furnish only 40% of its capital requirements and that the remainder must be obtained abroad, it can easily be appreciated that the emergency measures provided but temporary relief at the best, and very little of that.

The present financial picture of Germany, from the Reich down to even the smaller municipalities, reveals a pressing need for capital funds. The short-term and domestic flotations obtained at no little expense, must soon be refunded. The long-awaited credit relief is subject to still further delay, as France has extorted a "gentleman's agreement" from Germany not to float any new issues until France has raised \$200,000,000 against the security of reparations. As this agreement binds the federal states and cities as well as the Reich, German loans for the relief of public finances seem at present out of consideration.

Realizing that the high money rates in foreign money markets temporarily prohibited the floating of foreign loans, the Reich made several attempts on the domestic market. One of these was a 500,000,000-mark loan which was planned to be issued in two parts. The issue was made extremely attractive, bearing a 7% coupon and exempt from income tax, capital yield tax, property tax and inheritance tax. Taking all these tax exemptions into consideration, the capital yield of this loan was estimated to be as high as 14%.

Despite these attractive features the loan was a dismal failure and barely enough was realized to repay a temporary credit obtained from the "D" banks. The Reich was finally obliged to secure a \$50,000,000 internal credit from a bank consortium at an extremely high cost.

The shortage of capital also had its effect upon the municipal finances. Several German cities attempted to float loans on the domestic market rather than bear the costs of higher money rates in the United States. None of these loans was satisfactorily subscribed, although the issues were floated at very attractive rates. The City of Berlin sold only 25,000,000 marks of its 40,000,000 mark issue, or a 60% subscription. The City of Frankfurt sold only 70% of its 30,000,000-mark issue. The City of Brunswick and the City of Breslau disposed of only 50% of their flotations.

The need of the German cities for foreign funds is brought to light when their budgets are examined. The Berlin budgetary deficit is approximately \$10,000,000, and many of the larger cities are in the same difficulties. In a desperate attempt to raise money internally, their most valued properties have been pledged and constructive programs have been abandoned. Such financial distress has naturally had a depressing effect upon industry and employment.

It may appear striking that the German industries had such an active year when the credit situation was so unfavorable. This is largely due to the introduction of a new phenomenon in German financial developments. The decline in capital issues was supplanted by direct participation in German industries. It has recently been estimated that the amount of capital going into Germany through purchase of stock in industrial enterprises equaled, if not exceeded, the amount realized through bond flotations of foreign markets.

This new idea in attracting foreign capital has been advocated by the leading German bankers and economists, who, incidentally, rank as the world's greatest geniuses in devising means of encouraging the inflow of foreign funds. The past year witnessed industrial consolidations on a large scale chiefly because, aside from their immediate economies, the new larger units were enabled to procure foreign loans more readily and on more favorable terms than before consolidation.

The high spot of American participation in Germany industrial enterprises was the General Electric's purchase of controlling interests in the German A. E. G., and the substantial interest obtained by General Motors in the Opel Works. American participation in German industries is largely centered in the electrical and automobile industries, while Great Britain's interests are mostly in the paper and gramophone enterprises. Sweden, of course, closely identified with any ball bearing or match enterprise.

When American interests obtained

such large holdings of stock in the Opel Works and the A. E. G., the two leading German establishments in their respective lines, the hysteria of American control of German industry, or "Eubertremdung" as it is called, was once more the chief topic of newspaper debate. The problem of "American colonization" had indeed become a political issue. The liberal viewpoint is that the expansion of German industry is dependent upon the influx of foreign funds and that it is essential for the national economy that such funds be secured.

The nationalistic group, however, views the advent of foreign participation in German enterprises as a calamity of the first order, which will eventually lead to a monopolistic control of their industries. The public in general is inclined to regard the participation of foreigners in their industries as a necessary and welcome expedient, pointing out that the flow of capital into American industries, prior to the war, has resulted in the present prosperity of the United States, rather than in financial subjugation.

Since the fear of foreign, or rather American, financial penetration has subsided, it is expected that great opportunities will be offered for foreign participation in German industrial enterprises. This new means of attracting funds has received the keen approbation of German financiers, who are now urging that the industrial concerns increase their output and otherwise improve their financial standing in order to encourage further the interest of foreigners.

Many of these industries merit consideration as an investment possibility when the economic outlook of Germany is taken into consideration. In addition to being the largest internal domestic market on the continent, Germany is favored with a low national debt; ordinarily a low rate of unemployment, and a diversified and active industrial structure. The foreign trade (exports) of Germany has recorded an average increase of over \$250,000,000 during the past four years.

The past year's financial history of Germany has proved that foreign funds are essential in her economic program. Although the high industrial activity of Germany last year has been offered as a silent testimony of her independence of foreign funds, it is important to note that the decline in capital issues had to be counteracted by a large amount of short-term credit, domestic flotation and foreign participation in German enterprises. In one way or another, this inflow of foreign capital into Germany must continue, at least for the next few years.

Financial Editor, Saturday Night.
Please accept my very grateful thanks and appreciation for your favor which reached me some days ago. I may say that I always regarded the issue in question as attractive, but as my knowledge of investments was very limited I was pleased to have your report. Many thanks, once again for the prompt and splendid report furnished from your office.

—C. A. R., Ottawa, Ont.

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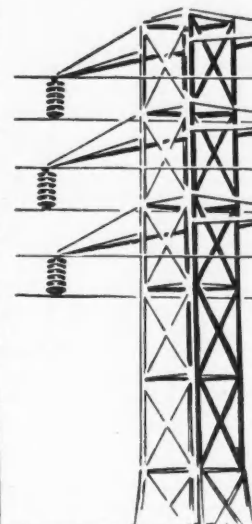
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Preparing for the next advance

The soldier quickly learns that war does not entirely consist of advances; or even of retreats and advances.

These are interludes in the long process of "holding on," and "sticking to it." Most of his time is spent in a necessary, sometimes unpleasant, but not exciting routine. Nevertheless, it is during such spells of stagnation that the cause may be lost or won. Not till conditions improve will a concerted advance be made.

When the moment does arrive, success will depend on the thoroughness of preparation, in the discouraging, uneventful period when there was "nothing to report." It was just such dogged preparation, in the worst period of 1918, that made possible the crowning triumph of the Hundred Days.

Now is the time, surely, to recall our wartime experience. In this period of waiting we must make our preparations for the next advance. Unless we use time wisely, we shall not be ready when the moment comes. It is an occasion for taking long views.

No longer do we think in terms of the home market only. Depending on our wealth of hydro power, and the massive industries that use it, we have adventured across the seas and found distant markets also. Within the next generation, some of these markets must expand enormously.

The next advance may carry us a long step forward. Our perspective, therefore, should be focussed on the far horizon.

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LAKE OF THE WOODS COMMON

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have been considering the purchase of Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Ltd., as a friend of mine recently told me that this stock was cheap and was paying very good returns. Will you tell me what I could expect from this stock in the way of returns and is it likely to go up in price? I will appreciate your advice on buying now.

—J. S. P., Montreal, Que.

In buying Lake of the Woods common at current prices of around 41 you will get a yield of around 7.66 per cent. but you will be speculating to quite an extent on the ability of the company to maintain dividends at the present rate of \$3.20 annually. It has been stated in fairly authoritative circles recently that the dividend is not in danger and in support of this it may be supposed that the company would be very reluctant to break a record of payments that has been unbroken since 1908.

On the other hand it is a fact that all milling companies in Canada have been quite badly hit by the uncertainty of the wheat situation. In addition to having bought supplies at prices considerably above current figures, they have suffered through loss of export trade, occasioned by the quite natural unwillingness of foreign buyers to commit themselves in face of a falling market. Exports of flour for the six months period ended on February 28 last totalled 3,272,912 barrels as against 6,474,190 barrels in the corresponding period of the previous year—a decline of approximately 49 per cent. However, there are current signs of approaching stability and it is possible that exports may pick up sufficiently in the next few months to show a reflection in earnings for the year ending August 31 next. Another adverse factor in the case of Lake of the Woods is the falling off in Western business reported this year by its baking subsidiary.

While it seems apparent at the moment that all milling companies will report reduced earnings for the current year, Lake of the Woods enjoyed excellent progress in 1928-29. Earnings per share on the common amounted to \$4.91 as against \$3.44 in the previous year, and in addition some \$1,400,000 of bonds were retired during the year. Briefly, the current problem is whether or not earnings for this year will fall sufficiently far below the \$4.91 reported last year to endanger the dividend payments of \$3.20.

Lake of the Woods common has an excellent record of payments prior to the split up in 1928 including large bonuses both in cash and stock, and the company is one of the best managed in the group. In my opinion the present adverse conditions are but temporary and the company will continue to make excellent progress in the future. Incidentally, the last statement revealed a book value of \$57.42 per share on the common as against present prices of 41. The stock also has quite a tendency to resist market movements; it is not actively traded in but there is always a ready market. Present prices are but six points below the high for this year and in last year's bull market the stock touched a high of only 66.

SPECULATING IN THE BASE METALS

Editor, Gold and Dross:

May I ask your suggestions as to investment in the following mining stocks for a hold: Howey Gold, Ventures, Falconbridge, Sherritt-Gordon, Sudbury Basin.

—C. G. S., London, Ont.

Your list, with the exception of Howey, deals with base metal propositions which are decidedly not in favor. Lead, zinc and copper are in the doldrums, with the latter still in an uncertain position, despite the recent four-cent cut in price. The drastic slicing of the price, initiated by the Copper cartel, seems to have failed in desired effect. Consumers have responded in only a half-hearted way to the inducement, apparently suspecting disorganization in the copper market and hoping for still lower price levels. The situation remains uncertain.

Ventures, Sherritt-Gordon, Falconbridge and Sudbury Basin are all intimately concerned with the price of copper and zinc. Falconbridge is, in addition, restricted in its output of copper and nickel by the lack of power in its area, a condition which will be remedied in about 15 months. In the meantime its hope of greater earnings lies in the revival of copper interest, something which may take over six months to appear.

The zinc situation is also an unhappy one, with no relief in sight. Current quotations on base metals stocks reflect the position fairly accurately.

Howey will report first production returns about the middle of May. These are awaited with some anxiety by shareholders, who wish to know what may be expected in the way of recovery. Costs there are also a debatable item.

DOMINION WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I hold some preferred stock of Dominion Woollens and Worsted and while I haven't been terribly worried about it, except for not receiving any dividends which I suppose is serious enough, I would like to know how things are coming along. I read in the papers that the industry seems to be in a bad way and that isn't encouraging exactly. Could you tell me what my preferred stock is worth and what chances there are of my ever getting dividends?

—J. D., Orillia, Ont.

I can't tell you what your preferred stock is worth because no market exists for it; in addition to not being able to get a quotation you would not be able to dispose of it if you wanted to.

On the other hand, your situation is not entirely gloomy. What you have read in the papers about the industry being "in a bad way" is only partially true; it suffers severely from foreign competition and lack of tariff protection but it is far from being on the brink of starvation. Dominion Woollens and Worsted, for example, although it has not paid preferred dividends since the 1928 merger which brought it into being, earned the interest on its \$2,250,000 of bonds 2.01 times in the year ended June 30, 1929, and in the same period, after all charges, reported \$8.47 per share on the preferred and 62 cents on the common. It is some satisfaction to you, therefore, that your dividends were earned, even though they were not paid.

Prospects for the commencement of payments on the preferred, which in some quarters have been heralded as likely with the end of the current fiscal year, remain vague and I would not advise that you count too much on them. I understand that, while the company has maintained a satisfactory position, its volume of business

has been somewhat under that of last year, and it is to be expected, therefore that at best, earnings should only equal those of the previous period. The company stated over a year ago that current liabilities would have to be materially reduced before preferred dividend payments could be begun and shareholders will, therefore, wait with interest for the next balance sheet.

Dominion Woollens and Worsted is one of the strongest units in the textile field. By this time it should have overcome the disabilities of merging its various units, and with a general pickup in business it should prosper, particularly in the event of increased protection. In the meantime about all you can do is to hang on and wait.

OUTLOOK NOT FAVORABLE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Earlier this year I bought some shares in the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company at \$29 a share and note that they are selling now around \$22.50 a share. As I have just come back from a rather extensive trip abroad, I am not in touch with current business conditions, and would be much obliged if you would give me an idea of the present position of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. Please tell me what profits the company made in 1929. I am thinking of buying some more shares around the present low price, if the prospects for the company seem to justify it.

—A. C. B., Vancouver, B.C.

I would not advise your doing so, as the outlook is not particularly favorable. As a result largely of the expansion of its radio division at an unfortunate time, immediately prior to the recent slump in the radio trade, Brunswick-Balke-Collender reported a net loss of \$3,047,963 for the full year 1929. This was equivalent to a deficit of \$6.71 per common share, and compared with a net profit in the previous year of \$3,235,376, or \$5.85 per common share.

The company has completed arrangements for the sale of the radio and phonograph division of its business to Warner Brothers Incorporated for the reported sum of \$12,500,000. Its income will henceforth be limited, therefore, to profits from operations of its billiard and bowling alley division. The common dividend of 75c quarterly was recently suspended. Although the financial position of the company will be materially strengthened as a result of this transaction with Warner Brothers, it does not seem likely that the earning power of the remaining business will be sufficient to justify any important appreciation in the common shares from the current level around 22 1/2.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR SPECULATIVE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have been told that National Steel Car was a good stock to buy and that it has been moving up lately. I don't know much about the stock market but I would like to get in on something that is moving. Do you think a small trader could buy this safely and is it good for an investment?

—W. D. J., Cornwall, Ont.

The reason National Steel Car has moved up to current levels of around 66 is that traders are expecting a favorable decision on the company's war claim of nearly \$1,800,000. In my opinion present quotations are not warranted on the sole basis of actual operations and current dividend. Therefore, while a favorable decision is confidently expected, buying at the present time constitutes something of a gamble. I do not think the "small trader" should take it.

From the more conservative point of view interest attaches as to whether the showing for the year ending June 30 next will permit of any increase in the present dividend of \$2. Last year the company reported \$2.78 earned on the 130,000 shares of capital stock outstanding but predictions for the current year have reached the optimistic heights of around \$9. The optimists, of course, are thinking of the large volume of orders handled this year and of the reduction in operating costs due to the new plant.

The situation appears to be that the company will show a satisfactory increase in profits, but whether this will be sufficient to warrant a dividend increase is still problematical. The present dividend of \$2 was earned in the first quarter of the present year, but it is unlikely that the same rate was maintained throughout the twelve months.

Despite this favorable outlook, I still think that the excitement over the war claim has carried the stock to excessive levels and I would recommend, for the average trader, postponement of commitments. The stock is very closely held and a small volume of trading brings about sharp movements in price. This is seen in the recent climb but you must remember that the converse also holds true; an unfavorable development would no doubt bring a fairly rapid decline.

CANADIAN DREDGE FOR LONG PULL

Editor, Gold and Dross:

While I am not a trader in the usual sense of the word I am human enough to like to make a profit on the market. I had an exceedingly profitable experience with Canadian Dredge common stock last year, more than doubling my money through acting on your advice and selling before the big drop came. I have not touched the stock since but I am just now thinking of buying more. If I do this time, of course, it won't be in the hope of quick market action but to treat as I do my other investments. What do you think?

—T. S. P., Toronto, Ont.

While unwilling to give Canadian Dredge an investment rating currently, I think it is fairly attractive as a long-term speculation.

At prices of around 37 the yield is slightly over 8 per cent with the \$3 annual dividend, and such a return indicates that the market believes a speculative element exists. Over against this, even on the basis of last year's materially reduced profits of \$4.12 per share, the stock is selling below ten times earnings. Canadian Dredge, however, is not particularly popular marketwise just now, both because of the general business outlook and because a good many speculators—instead of duplicating your experience—got their fingers rather badly burned with this stock last year. My own belief is that current yield and prospects justify taking whatever element of chance may exist.

Although the report for the year ended January 31 last showed per share earnings down to the \$4.12 mentioned from \$6.48 for the previous year, it also revealed a very strong current position, which should end finally the alarming rumors of last year to the effect that the company needed new financing. The report also disclosed that all the seven per cent preferred stock except 859 shares had been converted into common (three for

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GOLD & DROSS

one for the higher return) and that common presently outstanding amounted to 92,423 shares. Surplus for the year, after all provisions and dividend payments, stood at \$107,206.

While it is quite possible that the company may not do more than duplicate its 1929 showing in the current year, it not only controls about 80 per cent of the dredging business in this country but has about \$2,000,000 worth of contracts on hand at the present time, which will keep it busy for many months to come. It has a strong directorate and an able management and I believe the long term prospects are bright.

CHILDS NOT A BUY YET

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Some time ago, when I was thinking of buying Childs Company common stock, you advised against my doing so as you believed it would be available at lower prices later on. Events have proved your advice was sound. However, I am wondering if the stock is not now a buy, in view of the comparative low price at present. If the company has published its financial report for 1929, I did not see it, and I would be glad if you would tell me how it did last year, also how it has done since the end of the year, if you have any information. How many restaurants is the company operating now?

—B. C., Calgary, Alta.

I would still advise postponing your contemplated purchase of Childs common, as, although the company looks like doing better this year than last, current quotations around 62 appear to be amply discounting this probable improvement. I would suggest that you wait in the hope of being able to pick up the shares you want at lower than present quotations, or for more definite evidence of an earnings improvement this year.

As regards last year's results, the company was able to show a very sizeable increase in profits for 1929, the year's income of \$1,277,138, or \$2.58 a share on the common stock, comparing with a deficit of \$54,630 reported for the previous year (excluding \$1,057,055 profit from the sale of Savoy Plaza Corporation securities).

The company's financial position at the end of 1929 was satisfactory, with current assets of \$3,308,000, including cash of \$1,944,000, comparing with current liabilities of \$1,717,000. The capitalization consists of a funded debt of \$10,415,762, besides 50,000 7% cumulative preferred shares of \$100 par, and 362,612 no par common shares. Annual dividends of \$2.40 per share have been paid on the common stock since 1924.

Childs' sales during the first three months of the current fiscal year were 1.1% greater than a year earlier, partly as a result of the recently-inaugurated policy of selling coffee, cigars and cigarettes of its own brand, resulting from the change of management in March, 1929. The company plans to open a total of ten additional units during the present year, which may be expected to result in further growth in earnings in due course. At the present time the company operates 111 restaurants, of which about half are in New York City.

POTPOURRI

L. W., Victoria, B.C. Your broker is an extraordinary man. The last dividend on INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM was paid on March 15th, to shareholders of record March 1st, and if you did not dispose of your shares until March 4th you are certainly entitled to receive the dividend. It is amazing that anyone who claims to be a broker should allege otherwise. International Petroleum or any other dividend-paying company is not concerned with how long any shareholder has held its stock—it contents itself with paying the declared dividend to those whose names appear on its books as being shareholders on the given record date. Perhaps by this time the broker has realized his error. If not, you should certainly get after him.

B. A., London, Ont. If the present first mortgage bondholders of 80 RICHMOND STREET WEST are to save their investment, I feel sure they will have to surrender their prior position and permit a mortgage to be placed on the building ahead of their own holdings. In fact, I think they will be lucky if this can be achieved on a reasonably satisfactory basis. I believe that Mr. Gordon is doing his best for the present first mortgage bondholders. As he is himself a large holder of these bonds, his interests and those of the other bondholders are presumably the same.

G. A., Kingston, Ont. The mortgage certificates of the TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CORPORATION OF CANADA, of Montreal, constitute a satisfactory and safe investment. The company has one of the strongest directorates in Canada, is conservatively managed and advances money only on well chosen properties. You need have no hesitation in putting your money into these mortgage certificates.

G. P., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. JACKSON-MANION'S prospects are not very bright. Where engineers fall out is a poor place for a speculator. Divergent opinions are reflected in conflicting reports of values, eventually aired in court, did not provide a very good basis for public confidence. The consensus of reliable opinion is that the company found certain sections of ore grade material in erratic occurrences, impossible to remove on a profitable basis. I do not know of any attempt to refinance another trial. NEWBEC is removing the copper ore from the lenses outlined in development work and diamond drilling. A number of cars of ore, running about 6% copper have been shipped to Noranda smelter. On the 18c price which ruled until lately the company made a moderate profit per ton. With the newly established 14 cent figure profit is seriously affected, if not eliminated. At one time NEWBEC figured it had enough ore in sight to offer a profit of \$100,000; that figure is now out of date. The hope that lies in the property is the possibility of opening up extensions of the known lenses, leading to more important tonnages than yet indicated. It should be recalled in this connection that the diamond drills could not find more ore.

M. S., Halifax, N.S. You say you understand that POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA made less money in 1929 than in 1928. My information does not agree with this. I understand Power Corporation showed a 50% increase in net for the first eight months of the current fiscal year.

S. R., Winnipeg, Man. While the business of the ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY has been so far during the current year at record levels and the outlook is for a further extension of profits, at least during the current half year, nevertheless anticipation of excellent future prospects have brought the common stock to current levels of around 45 where, in my opinion, it is amply discounting 1929 earnings possibilities. Therefore, if you are looking for near-term appreciation I cannot recommend this stock. I think, however, that at anything under present prices the stock is suitable for long term holding. This company's profit trend has been steadily upward since 1922, last year's gain being especially notable. Net income for 1929 reached the equivalent of \$3.81 a share which compared with net of previous years, on an adjusted basis, of \$2.82 in 1928 and \$2.50 in 1927. The outlook for early future months, at least, is for greater profits than those of a year ago. Unfilled orders as at March 1st last ran a new high record aggregating over \$13,000,000, which was an increase of more than two and a half million over those of March 1st, 1929. The company recently obtained an important Russian contract involving some \$3,500,000.

C. J., Blind River, Ont. You would not be well advised to take on RAMON CORPORATION. It was not frank with its shareholders from the outset and has nothing of interest. Don't let anyone unload it on you.

A. T., Regina, Sask. You express my sentiments very well when you say in your letter that "the future of GRAPHIC PUBLISHERS LIMITED may not be nearly as bright as the salesman would try to lead me to believe." Though its intentions are doubtless good, the company is a very small one, its record to date is not particularly confidence-inspiring, and its future outlook is quite uncertain. Its ability to do business over a period of time on a profitable basis has not yet been satisfactorily demonstrated, and until such time as it has, the stock must obviously be considered as very definitely speculative. Furthermore, there is no market of any kind for it—an important disadvantage. I would suggest that you do not consider the purchase of any stock that is not listed on a reputable stock exchange.

E. H., Port Colborne, Ont. In addition to believing that none of the copper stocks are particularly good buys at the present time, in view of world over-production of this metal and the recent reduction in the price from 13c to 14c a pound, I would specifically advise against OHIO COPPER. This company which owns 120 acres of mining ground in Bingham Canyon, Utah, reported for the year ending December 31st, 1929, a net loss after depreciation and depletion of \$41,000 compared with a deficit of \$33,000 for 1928. No dividends have been paid on the capital stock since a distribution of 3c a share on September 15th, 1926. As a mining proposition the company does not appear attractive and I do not think the stock can be considered a desirable speculation.

A. P., Galt, Ont. CONSOLIDATED BAKERIES OF CANADA LIMITED has lately published its annual report covering 1929 operations showing earnings equal to \$2.17 per share, as against a \$2 annual dividend requirement. The margin is certainly by no means as large as is desirable, and it is possible, therefore, that there may be a cut in the dividend rate. However, the balance sheet shows the liquid position of the company to be improved, with the ratio of current assets to current liabilities at 6 to 1 and a fairly substantial improvement in net working capital. Furthermore, the fact should not be overlooked that last year was the first under the consolidation of the company and accordingly there was a good deal of organization work during the year that involved expenses that will not recur. While the stock is undoubtedly speculative, the general outlook is for improved rather than lower future earnings, and consequently I think you might well continue to hold in the hope of an eventual improvement in market quotations.

G. T., Huntingdon, Que. CANADA NIGHTHAWK has a barytes property in the area you mention. This has been tested by shaft, tunnel and diamond drill. There is no doubt of there being a sizable deposit. There is also a mill of sorts on the ground. I understand the company has engaged the services of an expert to superintend testing operations. However, there is considerable doubt as to the commercial value of a barytes deposit in that location. Mining, milling, freight and marketing a cheap product such as this is a huge problem and this company is not financially strong. There is reported a small content which is not interesting.

R. A., Maynooth, Ont. The letter which you received from the DRAKE-WATSON-SPRINGER ASSOCIATION is one of the most amazing documents I have encountered in some time. These people certainly have nerve. I don't wonder that Mr. Baker is under certain stress and tension as he naturally must be after having served a term in jail for having stolen over \$40,000 from this Drake-Watson-Springer Association. I suppose there are some people who still contribute to the "comfort" of Mr. Baker, but I hardly need to tell you that it would be simply a waste of money. In this connection may I refer you to the remarks of Mr. Justice Logie, made when he was sentencing Baker, to the effect that it was the privilege of the public to be foolish if they so desired. None of these heirs associations have ever amounted to anything and their only activity has been to take millions of dollars from citizens of Canada and the United States, most of which, I suspect, and as was proved in the case of Baker, went into the pockets of promoters.

W. A., London, Ont. In view of the continuance of uncertain prospects regarding the radio industry in the United States I think that purchase of GRIGSBY GRUNOW might well be deferred until the situation becomes clearer. As you no doubt know, the industry in the United States was quite badly hit in the latter quarter of 1929 and while some progress has been made recovery has by no means been complete. It is doubtful that for the majority concerns the volume of business now being transacted is up to the totals of a year ago and profit margins in the meantime have been decidedly reduced by price cuts throughout the industry. I expect this condition to be maintained for the current half year, resulting in general, in an aggregate return for the period well under that of the corresponding 1929 half. At the present time radio companies seem more concerned with liquidating their houses in order to take advantage of the next active period, which will be next Fall, than with any present attempt to deal with currently unsatisfactory markets. Reports are to the effect that dealers and manufacturers stocks of new models are now down to fairly manageable levels in the majority of cases and it seems likely that a foundation is being laid for profitable operation by the end of the current half year. An indication of the retrenchment which the companies have been undertaking is seen in the case of Grigsby Grunow itself, which on March 7th last passed its dividend. According to the official announcement this was to conserve working capital both to enable the company to take advantage of the anticipated pick-up in business and to maintain the satisfactory current position. It was stated at the time that development work on the new electrical refrigerator had practically been completed, and while the prospects for profits seem bright, nevertheless the success of the Grigsby Grunow company in this field remains to be demonstrated.

J. S., London, Ont. 1. My candid opinion on BASE METALS is that it will earn dividends within a year for its shareholders, that it has the prime essentials—high grade ore, low costs, excellent management, a large tonnage ahead of mill and chances for adding to ore. Even at present reduced low prices for silver, lead and zinc it will earn substantial profits. Any favorable change in the price of these metals rapidly improves the prospects. 2. ABANA has been doing better lately but it is not out of the woods and prospects for profit are not clearly defined. The chance for this company lies in the opening up of new bodies of copper ore. Recent work in that direction has been encouraging. 3. MCVITTIE GRAHAM has a prospecting chance on at least one of its holdings. It is not frank with its shareholders and participation involves blind faith, something which has not been so evident in recent months. It looks highly speculative to me. 4. ARNO is too uncertain a quantity.

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Concerning Insurance

Self-Sustaining Age Pensions Under Modern Retirement Plans Employers and Employees Co-operate to Provide an Annuity for Old Age

By GEORGE GILBERT

SO FAR, the old age pension laws adopted in a number of the Provinces of Canada and also in some of the States of the Union are really nothing more than substitutes for or extensions of the systems of poor relief already in existence.

They are altogether for the benefit of the destitute—those who have been unable or unwilling to make provision for their own protection in old age. Most of these pension laws provide that to the extent to which persons own property or are in receipt of income they are disqualified from receiving a pension. It is plain, therefore, that such financial assistance as is given in this way by the governments and municipalities is given as a matter of public relief.

Indubitably the most desirable plan of providing for support in old age would be to induce each individual to take time by the forelock and lay aside the necessary funds himself for that purpose. As a practical proposition, however, this could not be brought about within a reasonable period even by the most extravagant expenditure of individual sales effort.

In Canada, old age annuity contracts of various types may be purchased on the instalment plan from the life insurance companies and from the Dominion Government, though the sale of such contracts in a young country like this has naturally not been very extensive as yet. But it is growing, as is also the sale of group insurance contracts under which individual employees with the co-operation of their employers may arrange through monthly payroll deduction for an old age annuity issued by a life insurance company.

These group insurance plans involve substantial contributions from the employers, in lieu of other forms of industrial pension, and are bringing into existence a growing class of individuals who will to a considerable extent be supported in their old age by annuity payments so secured.

Under these contributory pension plans, operated through insurance companies, it may be arranged for employees to carry with them from job to job not only the value of the contributions they have themselves made but a part if not all of the contributions made by their employers. That is, they may keep their pension contract in force when they change jobs. Such pension plans are already in existence in certain large industries.

Thus by making industrial pension plans more workable, so that a worker may change his employment without losing his pension rights, and by making greater efforts to spread information among employers as to sound methods of provision against old age dependency, the life insurance companies can render a most useful public service.

To the extent to which such co-operative pension systems can be put into force, the number of persons requiring other forms of relief in old age will be reduced.

Old age retirement or pension systems may have to be put into force gradually, as the cost of immediately establishing a pension plan for all em-

ployees of an existing company may be regarded as prohibitive on account of having to make provision for the heavy liability already accrued. If the plan could be started for new employees, so that every new employee would be required to contribute, on even terms with the employer, to a pension plan, the matter would be a comparatively simple one, and pension plans could be more widely adopted.

It is perhaps more than can be expected of a company with a large number of employees, that it should make up the entire amount of what the employees and the company would have contributed had the pension plan been started fifty years ago.

While the government can grant a pension for old age without requiring the beneficiary to make any contribution or without setting up actuarial reserves for accrued liability, relying upon its taxing power to furnish the funds as required, any pension plans established through the insurance companies would be upon an actuarial basis so that the accrued liability would have to be taken care of by proper reserves.

But the advantage of these self-sustaining retirement plans over non-contributory government old age pensions is so great to the community, in the way of promoting thrift and saving that every public encouragement should be afforded them.

London Life Does Record Month's Business in March

IN SPITE of the slackening up of general business, the field force of the London Life Insurance Co. in March rolled up the largest volume of business ever issued in a single month by the company—\$14,185,810.

March was designated Buchanan month in honor of the Actuary, John D. Buchanan, B.A., F.A.S., who has won the title "Friend of the Fieldman," and the agents were imbued with a determination to break all records as a fitting tribute to the man who has given them so many attractive policies, and who has been too busy to deal personally with their problems and enquiries. How well they succeeded is shown by the figures of the month's business, which represents a 50% increase over the average production of the year 1929.

Life Insurance Sales in Canada Up 2% in March

IN MARCH, Canadian sales of life insurance increased 2 per cent. over sales in March, 1929. Life insurance is an excellent reflector of general economic conditions, and the increase in March would indicate that business is becoming more active after a brief period of depression. The largest gain for the month was made in the Province of New Brunswick. Sales in this Province gained 24 per cent. over March, 1929. Substantial increases were also made in Quebec, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and the Island of Newfoundland. These figures are



TO HANDLE CONVENTION
Eric V. Chown, Field Supervisor of the Life Underwriters Association of Canada, who, with Roger B. Hull of the National Association of Life Underwriters, will manage the Fourth International Convention of Life Underwriters, to be held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, September 24, 25 and 26, 1930.

issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau of Hartford, Conn., and are based on the experience of companies having in force 84 per cent. of the total legal reserve ordinary life insurance outstanding in the Dominion.

In January and February the volume of new life insurance paid for was below that of the same months in 1929, and, despite the increase in March, sales for the first quarter show a 4 per cent. decrease when compared to the same period in 1929. New Brunswick also leads the Provinces for the first quarter with a 9 per cent. increase in sales. The next largest gain for the quarter—7 per cent.—was made by British Columbia.

During the twelve-month period which ended March 31, 1930, Canada as a whole increased its production 2 per cent. over the preceding twelve months.

The figures reported for the cities vary widely for the month. The largest gain for the month—23 per cent.—was made in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg both record monthly gains of 10 per cent.

Public Spirited Action by Canada Life

THAT a life insurance company may very appropriately interest itself in public welfare work is shown by an advertisement published by the Canada Life Assurance Company.

At the present juncture, the advertisement is pertinent and timely, as it calls attention to a few striking sentences to the basic soundness of business conditions in Canada, and to the fact that our great natural resources place us in an enviable position to meet the situation brought about by a world-wide decline in commodity prices, provided Canadians promptly tackle the problem of finding a way to adjust cost of production to the lower prices now obtainable. If this is done, the period of readjustment in Canada need only be a short one.

As the advertisement says: "What we do is more important than what we say. Let us buy and sell—build—go ahead—plan and work—keep the wheels turning to the utmost of our ability as individuals."

Wawanesa Mutual Does Increased Business

THE WAWANESA Mutual Insurance Co., reports an increase on premium income for 1929 of over \$200,000, while the volume in force was increased by \$17,000,000, the total now being over \$169,000,000. The year's losses on farm property were unusually heavy, the total losses being \$437,767.82, reduced by re-insurance to \$389,592.62. Operating expenses for the year were about thirty per cent. of the premiums.

The total liabilities now stand at \$192,920, and the assets at \$2,783,206, leaving a surplus of \$2,590,286 for protection of policyholders. Over a million dollars are invested in bonds, stocks and mortgages.

Dr. C. M. Vanstone, the managing director, reports that a Dominion charter was taken out early in the year. A re-insurance treaty was also completed recently with Lloyds of London, which provides for any excess loss over a comparatively small amount.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
I am a reader of your paper, and would like you to inform me regarding The National Protective Insurance Association of Kansas City, Missouri. I have a friend who has a policy which pays \$100.00 monthly, and \$1,000.00 by accidental death, which costs 1 cent a day, \$3.65 a year.

—W. L. B. Sudbury, Ont.
I would advise your friend to drop his policy with the National Protective Insurance Association of Kansas City, as that concern is not licensed

A Tower of Strength

Assets - \$568,000,000
Life Assurance in force:
\$2,400,000,000
Rate of interest earned on mean invested assets in 1929
7.08 per cent.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL



IN an address to college students, the Premier of Canada recently compared life to a battle. Armed with higher knowledge, a young man may march on to assured achievement. But equipped only with a minor education, his chances for success are correspondingly small.

THE GREAT-WEST EDUCATIONAL POLICY

IS THE SUREST AND MOST ECONOMICAL MEANS OF ENSURING A SUCCESSFUL CAREER FOR YOUR SON OR DAUGHTER. EXAMPLE: You deposit a certain sum each year with the Company. When the time comes, the money is available for a complete university course. If, meanwhile, you die or become disabled (as defined in the policy) the Company will pay all the remaining premiums. If your child dies before age eleven, the money will be returned to you with 5 per cent. compound interest. Should he die after age eleven, the full amount of the policy—plus substantial profits—will be paid to you as ordinary insurance.



Shaw & Begg, Limited

ESTABLISHED 1885

SECURITY — STABILITY — SERVICE

Managers for the following substantial Non-Board Insurance Companies:

WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 942,411.00
Established 1840	
FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA	Assets \$ 768,345.91
Established 1922	
MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK	Assets \$14,892,547.00
Established 1910	
STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 5,291,724.00
Established 1850	
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 7,013,848.00
Established 1851	
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 4,409,681.00
Established 1910	
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 5,690,297.00
Established 1865	
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 3,961,827.00
Established 1863	
LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY	Assets \$ 5,101,514.02
Established 1873	
STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE CO.	Assets \$ 853,128.00
Established 1835	
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANIES	Assets \$14,881,526.06
Established 1911	
LLOYDS CASUALTY COMPANY	Assets \$ 5,492,697.00
Established 1882	

Applications for Agencies solicited and brokerage lines invited from agents requiring non-board facilities

INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING

14-24 TORONTO ST., TORONTO, ONT.

H. BEGG, President and Manager



FINANCIAL SECURITY

A Monarch Life Insurance policy will protect your family or make your own future financially secure. Rates are low and profits liberal. Write for particulars.

THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Good Openings for Salesmen—Apply, Head Office—WINNIPEG

Established 1864

Robert Hampson & Son Limited Insurance Agents and Brokers

FIRE MARINE CASUALTY

451 St. John St., Montreal



ELECTED DIRECTOR OF COSMOPOLITAN
Herbert Begg, President and Manager, Shaw & Begg Limited, has recently been elected a Director of the Cosmopolitan Fire Insurance Company of New York. The Cosmopolitan is controlled by interests associated with Lloyds Casualty Company of which Mr. Begg is also a Director.

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office:
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO

Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.

J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited

of London, England

Offices: Toronto—Montreal
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.

C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager

For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED

Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver London Ottawa

We offer every facility to both the Assured and the Agent—
satisfying the growing demand for purely Canadian Insurance.

The Casualty Company of Canada

OF TORONTO

Everything but Life Insurance—Agency Correspondence invited.

COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

Promptness a Virtue

Promptness in settling claims is a virtue that this
Company holds in high esteem and practises
with unbroken regularity.

Applications From Reliable Agents Solicited.

The DOMINION of CANADA
GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

Established 1887

Head Office—Toronto

COL. A. E. GOODERHAM C. A. WITHERS H. W. FALCONER
President Vice-Pres. & Man. Director Asst. Man. Director.

BRANCHES: Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, Hamilton, London,
Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, England; Kingston, Jamaica

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost

Assets \$4,784,342.81

ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE

PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 25% TO 40%

Branch Offices:
Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon,
Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec City, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

Mutual Relief Life Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE KINGSTON, CANADA

Established as the Oddfellows' Relief Association, 1874
Reincorporated as the Mutual Relief Life Insurance Company, 1929

A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY OPERATING THROUGHOUT
CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

LOW PARTICIPATING RATES—HIGH GUARANTEES.

Business in Force over \$19,500,000. Assets over \$4,500,000.

Applications for Agencies Invited.

J. C. CONNELL, President. A. J. MEIKLEJOHN, General Manager.

British Traders' Insurance Company Limited

FIRE MARINE
AUTOMOBILE HAIL

Canadian Head Office: TORONTO, Colin E. Sword, Manager for Canada.

UNIVERSAL INSURANCE COMPANY

J. H. RIDDEL, Manager for Canada. NEWARK NEW JERSEY

SAMUEL BIRD, President

Head Office for Canada REFORD BLDG., TORONTO

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN ONTARIO

WEBER BROS.

REAL ESTATE
CITY PROPERTY, FARM LANDS, RENTALS
INSURANCE
WE WRITE ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE
FINANCIAL AGENTS
MORTGAGES AND LOANS NEGOTIATED
TIME SALES PAPER NEGOTIATED

Edmonton Credit Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

to do business in Canada and has no Government deposit here for the protection of people in this country insuring with it.

Let him take out insurance with a licensed company—and there is no dearth of such companies available—and so obtain a policy under which he can readily collect in case of a claim.

In insuring with an unlicensed company, payment of a claim cannot be enforced in this country, but the claimant must go to the country or state where the unlicensed company has its domicile in order to try to collect. This puts him practically at the mercy of the company, so far as getting his money is concerned.

When you insure with a licensed company, you are under no such disadvantage, as payment of valid claims against licensed companies can easily be enforced through the local courts if necessary.

Funds are also available with which to pay claims, as licensed companies are required to maintain assets in Canada in excess of their liabilities here.

Insurance that cannot be easily collected in case of a claim is dear at any price, even a cent a day.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would appreciate it very much if you can give me the name of any Casualty Company that will accept female applications for sickness and accident. I represent a fine company for male applications but they do not accept female applications. I appreciate very much your comments and news items on insurance in your Insurance Department and know that if it is possible for you to get me the above information, you will do so.

—V. S. C., Oshawa, Ont.

Most of the companies do not furnish accident and sickness insurance for female risks. One company which recognizes the right of business women to such protection is the Canada Accident and Fire Insurance Co., Montreal, of which Jones & Proctor Bros., Ltd., are Toronto representatives.

The Canada Accident issues an accident and sickness policy for business women, called the "Safety First" policy, which affords protection against disability arising from any accident or sickness common to both sexes.

The accident benefits include specific indemnities for loss of life, both hands, both feet, one hand and one eye, sight of both eyes, either hand, either foot, sight of one eye; and, in addition, for the period of total loss of time between the date of accident and the date of any of the above contingencies, not exceeding 50 months, \$20 a month. The monthly indemnity for total disability is \$20, payable for 50 months, and for partial disability it is \$10, payable for 12 months. The indemnity is payable every 60 days. Up to \$5 is allowed for physician's account for injuries not resulting in loss of time. For involuntary quarantine, \$20 a month is payable for 3 months. Up to \$20 is allowed for any surgical operation, or hospital expenses up to \$10 per month for a period of six months in lieu thereof. An emergency indemnity of \$20 for putting insured in communication with friends, if she is unable to do so herself, is also provided, and an identification card is furnished for that purpose.

The sickness benefits include a monthly indemnity of \$20 for total disability, necessitating house confinement, payable for 12 months, and a monthly indemnity of \$10 for total disability, not necessitating house confinement, payable for 12 months. For permanent disability resulting from illness a lump sum of \$500 is payable.

Under this policy, the beneficiary is also insured without extra charge, if a female over 18 and under 60 years of age, against injuries sustained while riding as a passenger within the enclosed part of any railway passenger car and due to the wrecking of such car, for the following benefits: Loss of life, or both hands, or both feet, or one hand and one foot, or entire sight of both eyes, \$1,000; loss of either hand or either foot, \$500; loss of sight of one eye, \$333.33; and from \$5 to \$32.50 for dislocations, fractures, etc., and in addition up to \$10 for surgical operations necessitated by said injuries.

The above figures are for a \$1,000 policy. Larger amounts in proportion.

The annual premiums for \$1,000 with \$20 monthly indemnity are as follows:

Accident—ages 18 to 55, Select, \$4; Preferred, \$5; Extra Preferred, \$6; Ordinary, \$7.50.

Sickness—ages 18 to 50—insurance issued only with accident protection of equal amount—add accident and sickness rates to arrive at combined premium. Business women, i.e., stenographers, bookkeepers, office clerks, for indemnity from first day, \$9; for indemnity from 8th day, \$7.25. School teachers, saleswomen, factory and other employees, for indemnity from 1st day, \$13.50; for indemnity from 8th day, \$11.

This policy is not available to nurses, hospital or sanitarium employees.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Please advise if "The Commercial Travellers Mutual Accident Association of America" located at Utica, New York, is licensed to do business in Canada. How do their rates compare with first class Canadian companies, and is it safe to insure with them?

—T. G., Sudbury, Ont.

As the Commercial Travellers Mutual Accident Association of America, Utica, N.Y., is not licensed in Canada, I advise against insuring with it.

While its rates are low, I believe you will get more satisfaction by buying a policy at standard rates from a licensed company, because you will then know that you can get your money in case of a claim without having to go out of the country to collect, as is the case when you insure with an unlicensed company.

In fact, in insuring with an unlicensed company you cannot enforce payment here, and that puts you practically at its mercy so far as getting your money is concerned.

What does it profit a man to pay a low rate for his insurance, if he is not sure he is going to get his money when he has a claim?

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you kindly favor me with your opinion in regard to the wisdom of carrying fire insurance with The Northwestern Mutual Fire Association of Seattle. I have a large men's stock and it would save me 45c per hundred by carrying insurance with them. The Retail Merchants' Association are very insistent that it is a sound company. The company operates under B.C.

—C. S. Nelson, B.C.

The Northwestern Mutual Fire Association has been in business since 1901. It is regularly licensed in Canada and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$618,798 (accepted at \$568,059) for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

Its total admitted assets in Canada at the end of 1928, the latest date for which Government figures are available, were \$774,478.47, while its total liabilities here were \$456,543.27, showing a surplus in this country of assets over liabilities of \$317,935.20.

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office - 465 St. John St., Montreal

Capital Subscribed\$ 500,000.00
Capital Paid Up\$ 250,000.00
Total funds for security of policy holders \$1,223,118.94

HON. SENATOR R. DANDURAND, President.
J. A. BLONDEAU, Vice-President and Manager.
F. E. LEYLAND, Assistant Manager.

Toronto Branch Office, 312 Metropolitan Bldg. GROVER LEYLAND, Local Manager.

One of the few responsible Canadian controlled Companies that is really independent. Submit us a risk that warrants preferential consideration and we think our office will interest you.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—FULLY PAID \$2,000,000 ASSETS, \$5,000,000

A. & J. H. STODDART, General Agents

100 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK CITY

RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA

H. A. JOSELYN, SUPERINTENDENT FOR CANADA—TORONTO

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MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON and BASCOM

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ALFRED J. BELL & CO., Ltd., HALIFAX, N. S.

FRANK R. FAIRWEATHER & Company, ST. JOHN, N.B.

The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent - - almost every known risk covered, except life. A few additional agents are desired.

THOS. H. HALL, Managing Director. W. A. BARRINGTON, Manager.

ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN DENMARK

J. H. RIDDEL, Manager Head Office for Canada TORONTO

REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT, 64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

The Protective Association of Canada

Established 1907

Assets \$348,403.50, surplus to policyholders \$157,457.70

The Only Purely Canadian Company

Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. Head Office Granby, Que. J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.

"World's Greatest Automobile Mutual"

Cash Assets Over \$11,500,000

Policyholders' Surplus Over \$3,000,000

Prompt, Fair Claim Service Everywhere

Dividend Savings Paid 25%

Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company

410 Lumsden Building—TORONTO—Elgin 7207

ASSETS EXCEED \$100,000,000

EAGLE STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY LTD

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

J. H. RIDDEL, Manager Head Office for Canada TORONTO

DALE & CO., LTD., General Agents, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

E. L. McLEAN, LTD., General Agents, Toronto

NORMAN S. JONES, President. ESTABLISHED 1872

SENECA JONES & SON LIMITED

HOME OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONTARIO

CANADIAN GENERAL AGENTS FOR

Fidelity American Insurance Company

Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Merchants & Manufacturers Fire Insurance Company

Combined Assets, \$8,000,000 Policyholders' Surplus, \$4,000,000

Associate and Reinsuring Companies' Assets Over \$40,000,000

Inquiries from Well-Established Agencies Invited — Coast to Coast Service.

LYMAN ROOT President & Managing Director ROBERT LYNCH STAILING Vice-President & Asst. Managing Director F. E. HEYES Secretary

IMPERIAL INSURANCE OFFICE

FORMERLY — IMPERIAL UNDERWRITERS CORPORATION OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

FIRE AND CASUALTY

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

Flooring that Stands the Test of Time

TIME puts a wear-resisting "skin" on Red Deer Brand Birch Flooring. Even after many years of hard wear it still preserves its well groomed appearance. Scientifically kiln dried it does not move or open up . . . Accurately machined it lays quickly and with a minimum of scraping.

And because of its beauty of tone, color and grain, Red Deer Brand Birch Flooring is suitable for buildings of the finest type.

There's a grade of Red Deer Brand Birch Flooring for every job. We will be glad to advise you as to that suitable for your requirements.

For prices and full information, write:

The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co.
Huntsville - Ontario

Eastern Office:
484 McGill St., Montreal.



Canada's Foreign Trade Grows

Imports From U. S. Form Major Part of Increase—
South American Business Becomes Important

DURING the twelve months ending February, 1930, the value of Canadian commodity exports amounted to 1,145 million dollars as compared with 1,356 million dollars in the preceding twelve months. On the import side there was an increase of 20 million dollars, bringing the total to 1,270 million dollars. These statistics constitute an excellent commentary on the stability of Canadian industry and trade. During the last twelve months there was a violent decline in world commodity prices and, in Canada, the smallest crop in the last six years. These circumstances would warrant the expectation of a substantial decline in the value of exports. A decline has occurred but the extent of the decline is by no means as large

as these adverse circumstances would seem to dictate.

The greatest difference between the figures for the twelve months ending in February, 1930, and those for the previous twelve months, points out the Royal Bank of Canada in its current monthly letter, is the decrease of 272 million dollars in the export of farm products. The value of grain and grain products declined 253 million dollars, animal products 24 million dollars, and apples and potatoes increased by about 2½ million dollars each.

The decrease in the value of agricultural exports was offset to the extent of more than sixty million dollars by the increased value of the non-agricultural exports. The accom-

NON-AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

	12 months ended February 1929	1930
Non-ferrous metals	\$108,771,055	\$153,977,754
Non-metallic minerals	26,965,087	29,218,743
Chemical Products	19,077,619	22,151,996
Fibres and Textiles	9,803,840	9,108,881
Wood and Paper	288,828,470	291,916,091
Iron and its products	76,506,900	83,619,662
Miscellaneous	17,959,219	19,856,798
	\$547,912,190	\$609,849,925

panying table gives these increases according to the classification used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It will be noted that there was an increase in every classification except that of Fibres and Textiles.

A large proportion of the total increase in the value of non-agricultural exports was due to items which come under the general category of metals. The outstanding item in the whole list was copper which had a value of \$39,523,000 as compared with \$25,959,000 in the previous twelve months. Aluminum exports increased by 5½ million dollars to \$14,151,000, and gold from the mines by 23 million dollars to \$33,873,000.

Among the manufactured items, the improvement in agricultural implements was of interest. These exports increased from \$15,453,000 to \$18,977,000. In the chemical classification there was an increase of two million dollars in the value of cyanamide. Paper exports amounted to 153 million dollars, an increase of 7 million dollars compared with the previous year.

The decline in exports of agricultural products is largely responsible for the falling off in exports to Great Britain. Total exports to Great Britain amounted to 285 million dollars as compared with 435 million dollars during the previous twelve months. So far as exports to other parts of the Empire were concerned, increases to some countries were offset by decreases in other directions, and the total exports to other parts of the Empire were almost the same as those of last year. There were no particularly outstanding increases or decreases in the exports to other countries, and the largest increase was one of twenty-seven million dollars in exports to the United States.

The increase in exports to the United States was accompanied by an increase of 19 million dollars in imports from that country. Since total imports increased by only twenty million dollars, it is evident that the United States secured a disproportionate share of this total.

Among the individual imports the most important increases were in crude petroleum, fourteen million dollars, machinery, ten million dollars and electric apparatus twelve million dollars. There was a decline of ten million dollars in the imports of agricultural machinery and also a decline in the number and value of imported automobiles as well as a decrease of twelve million dollars in the value of automobile parts imported.

In general there were only minor changes in the value of imports from individual countries. With the exception of the increase in imports from the United States there was only one other change in the source of imports of sufficient importance to warrant special comment. The imports from Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Uruguay all showed increases. In the face of the unchanged value of imports from other countries these increases are suggestive of the trend toward closer trade relations with South America.

THE production of the mines and Quarries of the Province of Quebec during the year 1929 reached a new high record value of \$44,814,021, the previous highest figure being \$377,325,287 in 1928. It is therefore, satisfactory to show for 1929 an increase of \$7,488,734, or 20 per cent., when comparing the two years. Quebec in 1928 reached the third place as a mineral producer among the Canadian provinces, and easily maintains its rank in 1929. It is now exceeded only by Ontario and British Columbia.

WAX TABLETS
On these the legend, the lore, the history, the correspondence, of ancient Rome were indented.



SUPERFINE LINEN RECORD

TODAY, Canada's vital business, legal and governmental records, are committed to Superfine Linen Record.

Professional and business men, realizing its prestige-creating qualities, choose it for important correspondence, knowing that letters inscribed on it command and receive attention.

Superfine Linen Record is the leader of a notable group of "R Shield" papers including Earncliffe Linen Bond, Colonial Bond, Mount Royal Bond and the famous general utility Service Bond.

Let us help you choose the proper paper for each purpose. Write for samples and suggestions.

ROLLAND PAPER CO. Limited
High Grade Paper Makers Since 1882
MONTREAL, QUE.
Mills at St. Jerome, Que. and Mont Rolland, Que.



Protecting
Canadians
Since 1889.



\$137,500,000
of Insurance in
Force

The DOMINION LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO

The Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System



Rogers-Majestic Corporation Ltd.
New Factory - Toronto
Architects: Horwood & White, Toronto
Heating Contractors: Purdy Mansell, Ltd., Toronto

Comfort . . . Physical well-being . . . Efficiency . . . are Dividends of Good Heating

Industrial research has demonstrated the value of good heating for the factory and industrial plant.

The Rogers-Majestic Corporation Limited, one of the largest manufacturers of complete radio receiving sets in Canada, chose the Dunham Differential Vacuum Heating System to provide unvarying satisfactory temperature conditions in their imposing new factory.

Dunham Differential Heating is unique. Steam is circulated at many different temperatures—high or low, depending upon the weather—to hold buildings steadily at desired temperature. In mild weather "cool"

steam protects occupants from the discomfort and health-menace of overheating and excessively "dried out" air. In cold weather "hot" steam provides adequate warmth.

This kind of heating assures well-nigh perfect working conditions in industrial buildings. Workers are not distracted by "up-and-down" temperatures nor fagged out by sweltering overheating on mild days. Health and efficient workmanship are safeguarded by constant, mild warmth.

"Cool" steam heating is an investment that gives another kind of return—a dollars and cents saving in fuel bills. Direct comparison of "before and after" fuel bills in buildings "changed-over" to Differential Heating show savings which range all the way from 25 to 40% annually. This saving is the direct result of the elimination of waste—there is little or no overheating, even in the mildest weather. There is no wasteful overheating even on the mildest day.

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Buildings "changed over" from ordinary heating to Dunham Differential furnish interesting "before and after" records of heating costs. Here is one from the Danly Machine Specialties Bldg., Chicago, another manufacturing plant.

Ordinary steam heating Season 1923-24 1080 tons of coal used
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607 tons of coal @ \$3.70 = \$2245.90

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OTTAWA TORONTO QUEBEC LONDON, ONT.

U.S. Attracts British Funds

Movement, Accentuated by New Taxation in Snowden Budget, Causes Concern—
Money Rates Adjustment May Be Used As Remedy

THE tendency of British capital to seek employment in the United States rather than in the home market, which has been causing concern lately in London financial circles, has received renewed attention with the publication of Chancellor Snowden's budget speech and the decline in the price of sterling exchange which followed.

With the collapse of the bull market of 1929 last Fall, the feeling was voiced widely in England that the siren spell of the American stock market had been broken for some time to come. British economists remarked that the events of October and November had demonstrated the instability of American common stocks and advised their compatriots to stick to the more sober investment vehicles of the London market.

The sharp advance of sterling to a point at which gold was drawn from New York to London at the close of last year was generally taken to indicate that a good number of British capitalists had followed this advice and that a heavy repatriation of funds was going forward.

The situation changed rapidly with the turn of the year and the further recovery of the U.S. stock markets however. Sterling sank as quickly as it had risen, and by the latter part of February was only about one cent above the level at which gold could be shipped from London.

The decline of money rates in New York in March, when, under the temporary influence of the treasury financing operations at the middle of the month, call money dropped to 1½ per cent. in the outside market and the yield on bankers' bills was cut to 2½ per cent., brought a return flow of funds to London and lifted the price of sterling. Sterling's recovery proved to be as short lived as 2 per cent. money, however. In April the pound dropped steadily lower and last week it fell on each business day.

The disturbing part about the soggy behavior of sterling, from the point of view of London, is that it is virtually an isolated case. While sterling has been sliding off, other leading European currencies have advanced, or at least held their own.

The deduction has been drawn from the coincidence of the recent weakness of sterling and the announcement of Chancellor Snowden in presenting his budget that the already heavy burden of the British taxpayer is to be still further increased. It is re-

marked, says the New York Times, that British capitalists, faced with increasing taxation at home, are seeking to place a higher proportion of their funds in the United States.

Added to this incentive is the belief, widely shared in England, that recovery from the world-wide depression in business is likely to be much more rapid in the youthful United States than at home. Lately a considerable stir has been caused in London financial circles by the publication of a leading stock exchange house there of advice to its clients to sell British shares and buy American.

The admonition was regarded as unpatriotic and over-pessimistic, yet it was not lightly to be dismissed.

Financial writers in England have taken up the challenge and attempted to demonstrate that British stocks should still attract British investors. One of the principal arguments that they have advanced is that American common stocks, on their present low-yield basis, have too greatly discounted their future, while British stocks have over-discounted the unfavorable aspects of British financial affairs.

In this connection, Frank Plachy, American editor of The Financial News, London, writing in a recent issue of European Finance, said:

"Europeans who believe that American shares will increase their earnings to a point where purchases at present levels will be justified may prove to be sound students of investments. But they will also prove themselves greater optimists than many Americans who have generally been right on the market in former years."

"Probably it is depression at home, at least for the British investor, which makes American investments seem so attractive. With a Socialist Government bent on penalizing thrift to subsidize paupers, an iniquitous tax system, and the highest number of unemployed in eight years, it is hard to be very cheerful. But before turning to investments 3,000 miles away it may be well to consider whether all the difficulties of Britain's present position are not discounted in the price of home industrial shares, just as American prices obviously discount great prosperity expected in the future."

While the movement of British funds to the U.S. market is obviously one of considerable proportions, as indicated by the mere action of sterling

exchange at a time when the rates should be going in favor of England, there is no reason to look for anything that could be described as a "flight from the pound," in the opinion of informed bankers.

Nevertheless, the position of sterling is sufficiently uncertain to give rise to concern among central bankers. In England there has been criticism of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for its failure to reduce further its rediscount rate, following the reduction of the Bank of England from 4 to 3½ per cent.

As one British economist puts it: "The Federal Reserve System has been, and is being, allowed to drift from that ideal of international banking co-operation upon which so much of our hopes for the future must rest."

On this side critics of the Federal Reserve's easy money policy, who would like to see the current stock market speculation halted by a higher discount rate and a firm-money, open-market policy, are reminded that such a course would immediately draw gold from Europe, particularly from England, and so add to the difficulties of the harassed Bank of England.

Whether the Federal Reserve authorities would take steps to cease money rates further should a substantial gold flow from abroad develop is a much debated question. It is felt in some quarters that the events of 1927, when an easy money policy, un-

dertaken by the Federal Reserve largely to assist Europe, gave rise to the stock market speculation, which culminated in last Fall's crash, are still too fresh in mind for a repetition of that policy to be possible.

On the other hand, a heavy loss of gold by the Bank of England, forcing it to raise its rate and hampering the recovery of British industry, would be deplored by bankers here. The suggestion has been advanced that possibly, during his recent visit to the Bank of England, G. L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, may have given assurance to the central banking authorities in London of American co-operation to avert such a development.

The form this co-operation would be most likely to take, it is thought, would be the purchase of sterling bills in London by the Federal Reserve. By means of such purchases the decline of sterling to the gold transfer point could be averted without the need of either a lower discount rate here or a higher one in London.

Financial Editor, Saturday Night.

Thank you very much for the information you were able to obtain regarding the Securities Company. I realize that I put you to a great deal of trouble and beg to assure you that your efforts are very much appreciated.

—E. M. B., Montreal, Que.



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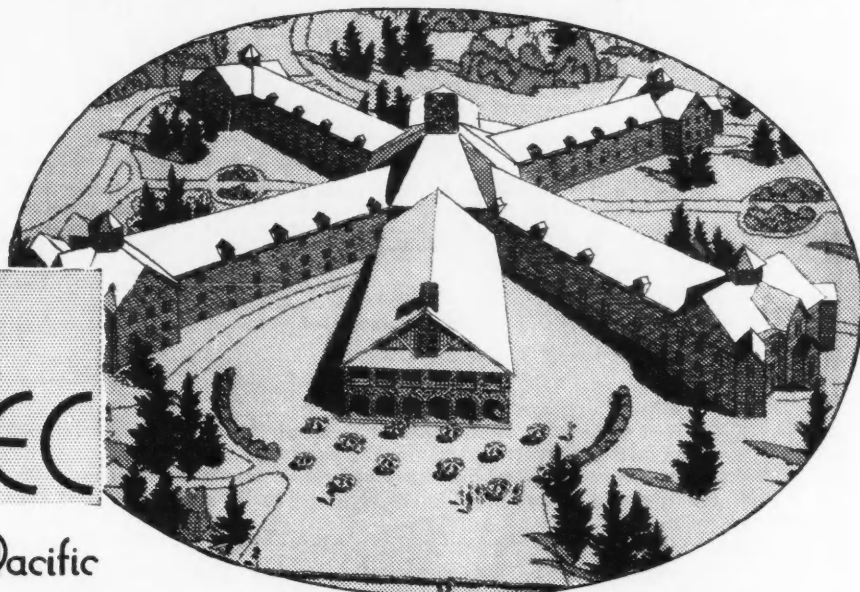
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tradition links this exclusive club vacation-land to the romantic 17th Century, for Lucerne-in-Quebec was formerly the historic Seigneurie de la Petite Nation, one of the earliest of the French Canadian grants directly traceable to King Louis the 13th of France.

On July 1st, the Log-Lodge at Lucerne-in-Quebec, overlooking the silvery Ottawa River and commanding a glorious view of the magnificent Laurentian Mountains . . . will be ready for the distinguished members and guests who are already making reservations.

The Log-Lodge ranks with the leading resort hotels of the world in luxury and beauty. It is unique. Its architecture and interior decoration are in keeping with the simplicity and natural grandeur of its surroundings—yet its appointments rival those of any cosmopolitan hotel in Europe or America. It is 75 miles West of Montreal

—just a swift overnight journey away (only a few hours distant if you travel by air). In this fascinating country, you will find a new Stanley Thompson golf course, (now building) and a 9-hole course now ready for play, a beautiful outdoor swimming pool, tennis courts, archery range, riding stables and bridle paths, toboggan chutes, ski jumps and bob-sled slides. Sports for the four seasons and for lovers of all sports!

You can become a member of Lucerne-in-Quebec and enjoy these recreational privileges forever. You can plan and build your own log cabin home, in your own bit of evergreen forest. Our craftsmen will build for you now or later . . . and your expenditure may be conveniently spread over years. With your homesite purchase, you will receive a life membership in the Seigniory Club, plus full access to all its engaging social and recreational advantages, without initiation fees or annual dues.

But this only tells you a small part of the interesting romance of Lucerne-in-Quebec. Learn the complete story of Log-Lodge and the Seigniory Club membership plan. It's fascinatingly told in two beautifully illustrated brochures which we will gladly send you, without obligation.

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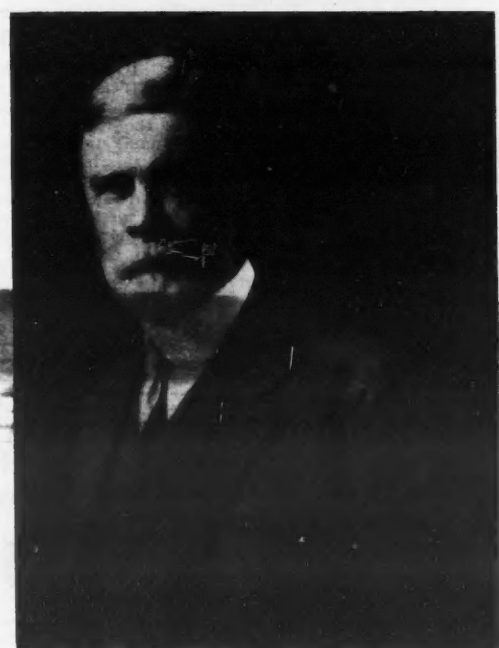
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ALEX. J. GRANT
Chief Engineer of the new Welland Canal, who was recently honored at a large gathering of financiers, industrialists and other prominent citizens, in celebration of his election to the Presidency of the Engineering Institute of Canada. The new canal, which has just been opened, has been referred to as one of the greatest engineering achievements in the world, ranking second only to the Panama canal.

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Developing Our Export Markets

(Continued from Page 25)
in order, in fact, and therefore could not complain if the Commonwealth proceeded to do so.

Canada will not be affected by the new Australian tariff to the same extent as will Great Britain and any loss which may be experienced through a reduced sale of motor cars and other manufactured articles may be offset by increased sales of lumber and primary products not subject to the luxury tax.

The lumber interests of the Dominion are making an earnest endeavour to increase the sale of their product in the Antipodes and with this object in view a delegation of Pacific Coast lumbermen visited Australia and New Zealand in the early part of the year. On their return they stated that the trip had been a success and Canada had but to make a move and a more free exchange of commerce with the Dominions across the Pacific would result.

In addition to lumber, it is felt that Australia could purchase a good deal of pulp and paper, fish and other commodities from Canada than she is now buying, but if this extra business is to be secured it will be necessary

for the Dominion to offer some tangible indication that she is willing to add to her purchases from the Commonwealth.

One of the members of the lumber delegation mentioned, in the course of an interview, that there was a feeling in Australia that Canada should buy more of the Commonwealth's wine. Actually this feeling is far more acute than one would imagine from the lumberman's utterance. Australian buyers of lumber are only too willing to buy the Canadian product if they can get it at the same price as United States, Norwegian or Swedish lumber, but unless more Canadian ships carrying lumber are subsidized, or the Commonwealth government grants a preference on Dominion lumber as against lumber from foreign countries, this product when shipped from the Dominion will still find it very difficult to compete in the Antipodean market with lumber carried on subsidized United States vessels or emanating from the cheap labor centres of the Baltic.

While Australia would prefer to buy her lumber from Canada than from any other country, providing the price is right, neither Mr. Scullin, nor any

other Australian Prime Minister is likely to consider extending the Canadian preference unless he has some assurance that the Dominion intends to adequately reciprocate. While the Australian business man may be pro-British in his sentiments and prefer to trade within the Empire, he is not going to allow his patriotism to interfere with his buying in the cheapest market.

Canada purchases considerable quantities of wine from France and other Continental countries, which, in return, buy very little from the Dominion. Australia produces excellent wines, for which she has created a substantial market in Great Britain, but sells only a negligible quantity in Canada; and the balance of trade between the two Dominions is now approximately five to one in favor of Canada.

The Viticultural Council of Australia is a powerful body which governs the activities of grape growers and wine makers, and has a good deal of influence with the Commonwealth government. This organization is determined maintaining that before Australia extends additional preferences to Canada, the Dominion should grant a preference on Australian wines.

The wine industry is one in which a very considerable amount of money is invested in Australia and gives employment to a large number of people. The Bruce government, some time prior to its defeat, reduced the export bounty on Australian wine which had been in existence for several years and announced that it would abolish the bounty entirely this year. The Scullin government, has increased the bounty and promised not to abolish it for a period of years.

It can be seen therefore that the industry is an important and costly one to the people of the Commonwealth and it is essential that new markets be found for the surplus wine being produced. Australia has decided that Canada can well afford to reduce her wine purchases from France in favor of the Commonwealth and when the matter of extending the Canadian-Australian treaty to include Canadian lumber is broached by the Dominion, I feel confident that a deadlock will ensue unless Canada expresses its willingness to grant a preference on Australian wines.

Canadian Home Market for Animal Products

CANADIAN demand for animal products has been increasing steadily during the past decade, and on a per capita basis Canada is one of the largest consumers of such products in the world. Although production of these products is advancing, it has not kept pace with the growth in consumption; imports have increased and exports have declined.

Outstanding examples of this trend are furnished by meats and dairy products. The per capita consumption of meat is now eight per cent. greater than in 1920, and the total quantity of meat consumed annually has increased by twenty per cent.

During the same period, the Canadian market has absorbed a thirty per cent. increase in the production of milk, an eleven million dollar increase in the annual import of dairy products, and a ten million dollar decrease in exports. The essential feature of this change has been the extraordinary increase in home consumption.

The total volume of meats consumed in Canada in one year now amounts to over 1,500 million pounds. This represents 156 pounds for each person, an increase of eight per cent. since 1920. As a result of this advance and of the growth in population, there has been an increase of more than twenty per cent. in the total quantity of meats consumed. In spite of fluctuations from year to year, the general trend of the past ten years has been toward rapid increase in the consumption of pork, relatively constant per capita consumption of beef, and a decrease in the demand for mutton and lamb.



NEW DIRECTOR
D. W. Partridge, President of the Montreal investment banking firm of Williams, Partridge and Rapley, Ltd., who has been elected to the Board of Directors of Bruck Silk Mills, Ltd.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

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Toronto Office: 767 Yonge Street.

W. W. COOPER,
Superintendent of Agencies.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after MONDAY, the SECOND day of JUNE next, to Shareholders of record of 30th April, 1930.

By Order of the Board,

H. B. MACKENZIE,
General Manager.
Montreal, 15th April, 1930

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 171.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. (being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after MONDAY, the second day of JUNE next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April.

By order of the Board,

W. W. COOPER,
General Manager.
MONTREAL, Que., April 11, 1930.

STANDARD PAVING & MATERIALS LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 5

Notice is hereby given that the regular dividend of \$1.75 per share, at the rate of \$7.00 per annum per share, has been declared on the Cumulative, Convertible, Redeemable, Preferred Shares of Standard Paving & Materials Limited, for the period ending May 15th, 1930, payable May 15th, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business April 30th, 1930.

By Order of the Board,

N. C. SHIPMAN,
Secretary.
Toronto, Ontario, April 22nd, 1930.

STANDARD PAVING & MATERIALS LIMITED

Common Stock Dividend No. 5

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (being at the rate of \$2.00 per annum) per share, has been declared on the Issued No Par Value Common Stock of Standard Paving & Materials Limited, for the period ending May 15th, 1930, payable May 15th, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business April 30th, 1930.

By Order of the Board,

N. C. SHIPMAN,
Secretary.
Toronto, Ontario, April 22nd, 1930.

CONSOLIDATED SAND & GRAVEL LTD.

Preferred Dividend No. 8.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of \$1.75 (being at the rate of \$7.00 per annum) per share has been declared on the Preference Shares of Consolidated Sand & Gravel Limited, for the period ending May 15th, 1930, payable May 15th, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business April 30th, 1930.

By Order of the Board,

A. M. HARNWELL,
Secretary.
Toronto, Ont., April 22nd, 1930.

New Issue

\$1,000,000

University Tower Corporation

6½% Convertible Sinking Fund General Mortgage Bonds

Dated 1st November, 1929.

Due 1st May, 1950.

Principal and Semi-Annual Interest (1st May and 1st November) payable in Canadian Gold Coin at The Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver, or at the option of the holder at the Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, New York City, in United States Gold Coin, or at The Royal Bank of Canada, London, England, at the fixed rate of \$4.86 2/3 to the Pound Sterling. Denominations: \$1,000, and \$500. Coupon bearer bonds registerable as to principal. Redeemable at the option of the Corporation in whole or in part on any interest date, on sixty days' notice, up to and including 1st November, 1934 at a premium of 5%, and thereafter up to and including 1st November, 1949 at a premium of 5% less one-quarter of one per cent for each year or fraction thereof, and after 1st November, 1949 without premium; in each case with accrued interest.

The General Mortgage Bonds are convertible at the option of the holder into Common Stock at the rate of 20 Shares for each \$500 Bond at any time prior to 1st November, 1940. Should Bonds be called for redemption at any time on or before 1st November, 1940, holders will retain the right to convert their Bonds into Common Stock, as provided in the Indenture, up to the day immediately preceding the date fixed for the redemption of the Bonds.

Trustee: Montreal Trust Company, Montreal.

Legal Opinion: Messrs. Brown, Montgomery & McMichael, Montreal.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	To be Outstanding
6% First Mortgage due 1st May, 1950	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000
6½% Convertible Sinking Fund General Mortgage Bonds (closed issue)†	1,000,000	1,000,000
Common Shares without nominal or par value	*90,000 Shares	34,500 Shares

(*) Of this amount 40,000 Shares are reserved for the future conversion of the General Mortgage Bonds.

(†) Originally authorized \$1,250,000, but closed by Supplementary Trust Deed at \$1,000,000.

Mr. J. P. Black, President of University Tower Corporation, summarizes his letter to us as follows:—

PROPERTY: University Tower Corporation owns the property on the southeast corner of St. Catherine and University Streets in the City of Montreal, bounded by St. Catherine, University and Cathcart Streets, containing an area of 18,349 square feet and having abundant direct light and air on all four sides. On this property has been erected an eighteen storey fireproof office and store building, with basement and sub-basement garage, known as the "University Tower", now ready for occupancy.

SECURITY: This issue of 6½% Convertible Sinking Fund General Mortgage Bonds will be secured by specific hypothec and charge on the Corporation's fixed property now owned or hereafter acquired and by a floating charge on its other assets, subject to a 6% First Mortgage due 1st May, 1950, of a maximum amount of \$1,250,000 to be reduced by semi-annual Sinking Fund payments of \$18,750, commencing 1st November, 1931.

VALUATION: Independent valuations of the land made by Walter Molson & Co. and Ewing & Ewing average \$1,160,485. Similar appraisals of the building by Walter Molson & Co., and by Barott & Blackader, average \$1,848,471, or a total of \$3,008,956. Deducting the First Mortgage from this figure shows the security behind these Bonds to be \$1,758,956, or \$1,758 per \$1,000 Bond to be outstanding.

SINKING FUND: The Trust Deed provides for a Sinking Fund of \$10,000 payable 1st November, 1932 and increasing annually thereafter at the rate of \$2,500 per annum. Over 56% of this issue will be so retired by maturity, while the first mortgage will be reduced to \$562,500.

INCOME: As at this date rentals closed are sufficient to provide for estimated first year's operating expenses, First Mortgage interest and interest requirements of the General Mortgage Bonds. Remaining space is being rapidly leased, revenue from which is largely net, and which is applicable to reserves and dividends. Careful estimates of the anticipated annual earnings based on rental contracts already completed after giving effect to possible vacancies and providing for taxes, operating and maintenance charges, show net annual operating revenues of \$297,893, or more than twice combined interest requirements of the First Mortgage and General Mortgage Bonds to be presently outstanding. After deducting maximum First Mortgage interest and Sinking Fund requirements, there remains \$185,393, or approximately three times General Mortgage Bond interest requirements.

It is expected that Definitive Bonds will be ready for delivery on or about 8th May, 1930.

Price: 98 and accrued interest

to yield over 6.65%, carrying a bonus of 2½ shares of Common Stock with each \$500 Bond

Fractional Shares will be adjusted at the rate of \$12 per Share.

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Queen 8123

The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed but are based upon information we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

Smelters, Nickel and Ventures

(Continued from Page 26)

miles of this contact ore is indicated; the rest of the three and a half miles of the contact is still to investigate. Millions of tons of ore have been indicated above the 1,000 foot level and improved values have been located with diamond drills below the 1,000 foot level. For these reasons, the management feels that it has a mine that will yield ore and profits on an ascending scale.

The possession by Falconbridge of a 2,500 ton nickel refinery at Kristiansand in Norway, places the company in a convenient position, gradually to break into the growing European market. The acquisition of the Norway refinery, a going concern with cheap electric power and skilled labor, was the readiest available method of commencing the manufacture of commercial nickel. A Canadian nickel refinery will follow in due time. The Falconbridge smelter at the Falconbridge mine, with a capacity of 250 tons a day, is more than living up to expectations.

The Sudbury Basin lead-zinc property at Vermilion Lake has been tested by scores of diamond drill holes, revealing over a length of 1,500 feet of the sheared zone thus far tested, a vein averaging 100 feet in width and an ore body averaging 50 feet, and often running into good values. It is calculated that millions of dollars worth of ore has already been indicated above the 500 foot level on this property, by the diamond drill work thus far carried on. The Vermilion Lake property has resemblances to the adjoining zinc-lead-copper mine, known as the Treadwell-Yukon, in which the Bunkerhill-Sullivan group of the United States have invested \$3,000,000. The Sherritt-Gordon copper-zinc mine in northern Manitoba, is being developed at a rapid pace into a really great property, with ore bodies of from 150,000,000 tons to 300,000,000 tons, as unofficially estimated.

The company has obtained railway facilities by means of a specially built branch of the Canadian National Railways, and it has secured electric power from the Hudson Bay Mining Company. It is erecting a concentrating mill at the property and will send its concentrates to the Hudson Bay smelter at Flin Flon, whence the blister copper will go to the copper refinery at Copper Cliff, the zinc concentrates going to the lead-zinc refinery to be erected in the east. It bears repeating that the company is a partner in the Copper Cliff copper refinery, with International Nickel, Consolidated Smelters and American Metals.

It controls the Coniaurum gold mine in Porcupine camp. It holds a block of stock in Dominion Explorers Limited, which is searching the Barren Lands and the sub-Arctic regions of Canada, for minerals. It has a stake in a number of promising prospects in the Sudbury region, in Quebec, in northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and in several of the British companies which are exploiting the promising copper deposits of Northern Rhodesia. It is also active in the United States and a number of other countries.

Mr. Thayer Lindsley is President of Ventures Limited, Mr. J. Gordon Hardy Vice President, and Mr. F. N. Parkinson Secretary-Treasurer. Ventures Limited is capitalized at 10,000,000 shares of no par value, of which 6,303,805 shares have been allotted, and 54,000 shares are being allotted, leaving 3,642,195 shares in the treasury. Ventures Limited holds 1,444,170 shares in Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited, 260,000 shares in Sudbury Basin Mines Limited, and has an option on 200,000 shares of Sudbury Basin Mines Limited, at \$10 per share, 187,500 shares in Dominion Explorers Limited, and 31,500 shares in Kenora Prospectors Limited. Through its holdings in one or more of the allied companies, it possesses interests in the Sudbury Nickel and Copper Company and in Osisko Lake Mines Limited. Through its own



GOOD BUSINESS AHEAD

J. P. Anglin, President of Anglin-Norcross, Ltd., whose first report since the change in the company's capital stock structure shows excellent results. Goodwill has been entirely eliminated as a balance-sheet item and a total surplus set up equal to the value of the company's common stock. The company also reports that it has carried forward a very satisfactory volume of business into the current year.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

holdings and the holdings of the directors, Ventures Limited in reality controls the destinies of most all the Lindsley enterprises.

It is interesting to speculate as to when and how far the infantile Ventures Limited may approximate to the triumphant successes achieved by the

two giant organizations with which it is so closely linked. For the present all three corporations are feeling the world decline in the prices of such base metals as copper, lead, and zinc. The silver market is also in very bad shape, though nickel continues in good demand.

New Issue

State of San Paulo

(United States of Brazil)

7% SECURED SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS Coffee Realization Loan 1930. Due Oct. 1, 1940

Dated April 1, 1930, interest payable April 1 and October 1.
Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500
registerable at to principal.

This issue of \$35,000,000 bonds is part of an international loan of an authorized principal amount of \$97,330,000. The balance is being offered in England and the Continent.

The Loan will be the direct obligation of the Government of the State of San Paulo and will be specifically secured by pledge of approximately 16,500,000 bags of coffee, the value of which at current Santos prices equals about \$198,000,000, or over twice the principal amount of the Loan.

The Government has agreed that, beginning July 1, 1930, the pledged coffee is to be liquidated at the rate of 1,650,000 bags in each year, and from the proceeds at least

\$2,000,000 (\$9,733,000) will be applied to the redemption of Bonds, and \$100,000 (\$486,650) will be placed in a Reserve Account. Any deficiency in the proceeds will be made up by the Government, and the Government may, in agreement with the Bankers, anticipate in whole or in part these annual liquidations and redemptions.

The total revenues of the State of San Paulo for 1929 are estimated at about \$55,000,000 or about 4½ times the requirements during the year for interest and sinking funds of the State's funded debt, both external and internal.

Application will be made to list these Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

PRICE: 96 and accrued interest, to yield to maturity 7.56%
(Average yield, based on minimum retirement through sinking fund, 7.92%)

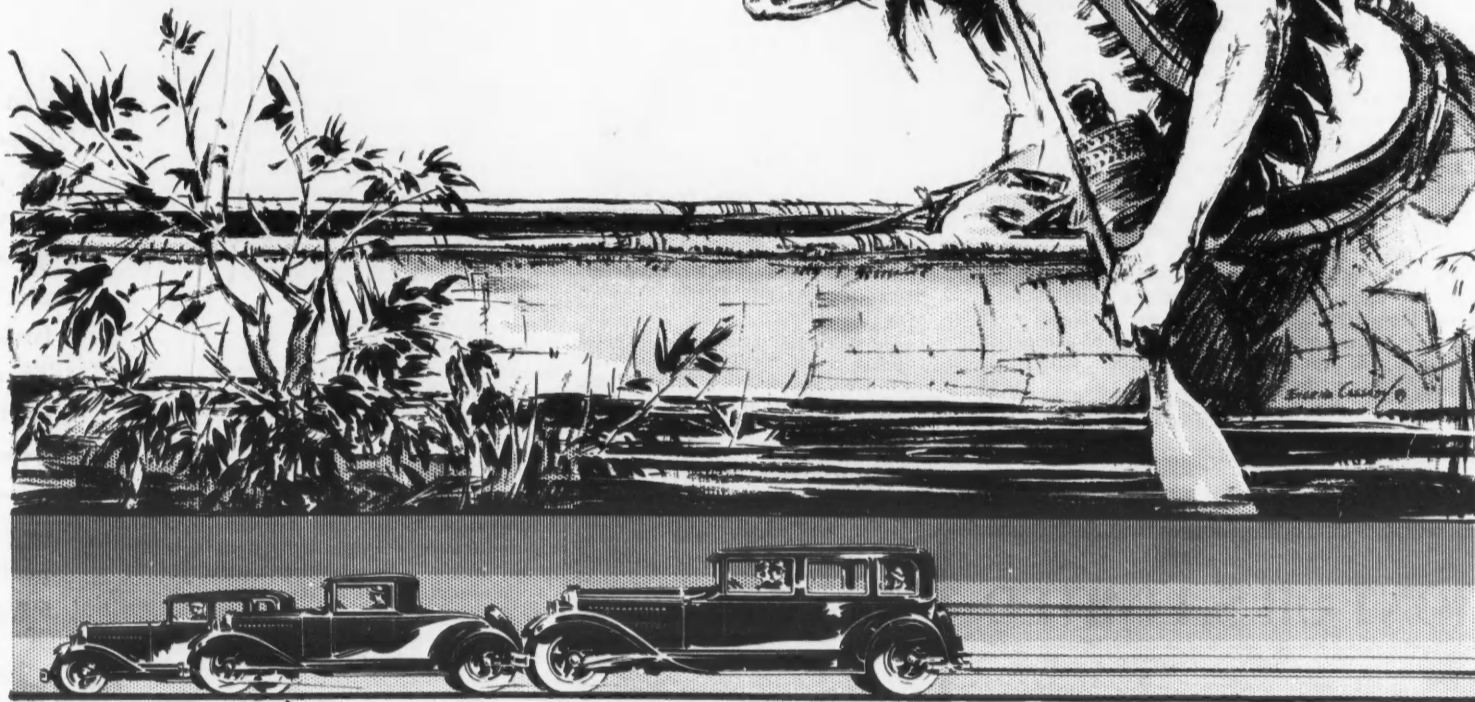
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Current Quotations on Unlisted Stocks

(Supplied by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Ltd.)

Industrial Stocks	BID	ASK
Allens London Prof.	52.00	52.00
B. C. Packers Prof.	44.00	52.00
Canada Biscuits Prof.	35.00	
Canada Machinery Prof.	30.00	
Canada Packers 7% Prof.	99.75	101.50
Canadian Industries Com. B.	185.00	205.00
Canadian Westinghouse	81.00	95.90
Copeland Flour Mills Prof.	16.00	20.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel Prof.	84.00	
Dominion Sugar Com.	25.00	28.00
General Steel Works 7% pref.	80.00	86.00
Greening Wire 7% pref.	98.00	102.00
Inter Proprietaries "A"	33.00	36.00
Mansfield Theatre Prof.	45.00	
National Grocers 2nd Prof.	28.00	32.00
Port Hope Sanitary	40.00	
Provincial Paper Prof.	96.00	99.00
Standard Clay Products Com.	33.00	
Stand. Fuel Prof. Bonus Com.	86.00	91.00
Toronto Carpet Prof.	99.00	
Trust & Loan Stocks		
Can. Gen. Invest. Trust 2nd.	54.00	
Chartered Trust & Executor	105.00	110.00
Commercial Finance Prof.	66.00	
Debenture & Securities Com.	100.00	
Empire & Ontario Loan 8%	118.00	126.00
London & Western Trust	175.00	
Premier Trust	85.00	90.00
Traders Finance "A" Prof.	88.00	95.00
Trusts & Guarantee	85.00	90.00
Waterloo Trust & Savings	125.00	140.00

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Associated Gas and Electric Company



Extension of Common Stock Purchase Rights

Associated Gas and Electric Company announces the extension to January 1, 1936, of the existing "Rights" to purchase Common Stock of the Company at \$30 per share, issued in two series and expiring respectively on September 1, 1930 and January 1, 1931.

For the "Rights" expiring September 1, 1930, the price at which the Common Stock may be purchased from September 2, 1930 to January 1, 1931, will be \$32 per share.

After January 1, 1931, the price (which will be applicable to both series of "Rights") at which the Common Stock may be purchased with "Rights" will be \$35 per share for the three months' period beginning on January 2, 1931, and ending on April 1, 1931, and will increase at the rate of \$3 per share for each succeeding three months' period up to and including, but not after, January 1, 1936.

New certificates will be prepared incorporating the additional privileges above stated, and pending delivery thereof the holders of either series of "Rights" may have an appropriate legend endorsed on their certificates on presentation thereof accompanied by a written application stating the name of the owner. Presentation of certificates for exchange or endorsement should be made at Room 2016, No. 61 Broadway, New York City. All the terms and conditions of the old certificates, except as above stated, will apply to the new certificates.

M. C. O'Keefe, Secretary.

CALMONT OILS, LIMITED

Excellent progress has been made during the past week in Calmont Nos. 1, 2 and 7.

No. 1 reached the limestone at 5454 feet and on April 17 was drilling new hole at 5465 feet. Thus the drillers have succeeded in passing the whipstock and overcoming the difficulties.

No. 2 is at 4927 feet, or 102 feet in the lime. The hard formation has been passed and drilling is in softer bands and easier.

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Calmont Oils outright

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CALGARY



FORCES BRITISH FUNDS ABROAD?

Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose recent budget, increasing taxation, has been accorded a mixed reception. While it is admitted in all quarters that Mr. Snowden had practically no other expedient, in view of the national deficit, several unpleasant results of his action have become evident. One of these is the increasing flow of British investment funds to the United States, which is dealt with in an article elsewhere in this section. In the photograph Mr. Snowden is seen leaving No. 11 Downing Street on his way to Parliament to deliver the traditional budget speech.

British Banks and Industry

More Benevolent Attitude of Financial Institutions May Prevent Credit Curtailment

By LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London

IT IS an old allegation that the British banking system does not provide such generous credit facilities to industrialists as do some others. British manufacturers, it is said, therefore find themselves handicapped in competition with those operating in other areas. Whatever truth there may be in these allegations Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Minister in the present Government especially appointed to deal with unemployment, has frequently asserted that, perhaps as a result of the eloquence of his appeals, financial circles are now disposed to view more favourably industries requiring new capital to finance schemes of rationalization.

Some uncertainty, however, has existed as to the financial institutions he has had in mind in these statements. The big joint stock banks themselves have vigorously contended that it is no part of their functions to provide industry with its permanent capital. Their duty to their depositors makes it imperative that their assets should be kept perfectly liquid, and that any possibilities of frozen credit should be avoided.

These views meet with general support, which was, in fact, recently voiced by Mr. Malcolm Stewart, the Chairman of the largest group in the cement industry, at his company's annual meeting. Moreover, the credit banks have been by no means so stringent as their critics would have us believe. In the last few years, for example, they have had to write down very substantially advances made to cotton and iron and steel companies in the boom period just after the war.

Further, one of the "Big Five" co-operated with the Bank of England in establishing the Agricultural Mortgage Bank which is to extend long term loans upon mortgages of farm buildings, agricultural instruments, stock, etc. On the whole, therefore, it cannot be said that the banks have maintained a too restrictive attitude, though at times their advances may have been made injudiciously.

Nevertheless, industry must rely mainly on other institutions than the credit banks for its long term loan requirements. From what is known of recent developments it appears that the Bank of England is taking the lead in organizing leading merchant bankers and issuing houses for this purpose. Early in 1930 it came to light that a department of the Bank of England which had previously been formed to assist in industrial re-organization had been transformed into a private company known as the Securities Management Trust. The functions of this company, however, are rather to advise and assist in the drafting of such finance.

It is now understood that another company is to be formed for managing the actual financial side of rationalization schemes. The board, it is said, will consist mainly of partners or directors of private banks

and issuing houses under the chairmanship of Mr. Montague Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England. Among the names mentioned are Sir Guy Granet, of Higginson & Co., Mr. Albert Wagg of Helbert Wagg & Co., Mr. N. L. Campbell of the same house and of the British Overseas Bank, Baron Bruno Schroder, and Mr. E. R. Peacock of Barings, in addition to Mr. C. B. Gardner, the Managing-Director of the Securities Management Trust.

Since the war, houses of this type have certainly tended to become more closely connected with home industry than used to be the case, a development which, it may be mentioned has also been visible in France. At one time it was said with some truth that British merchant bankers were better acquainted with conditions in South America than in the industrial districts of Britain. This would not be true to-day, and it may be noted that in the speech already referred to Mr. Malcolm Stewart stated that industries with reasonably sound schemes to put forward had no difficulty in securing their finance.

How far these developments will assist British industry to carry through the rationalization schemes undoubtedly needed in many directions remains to be seen. The Midland Bank has meanwhile pointed out that, whatever may be said on grounds of public policy for the recent substantial reductions in the floating debt, the fact that they have reduced money rates is not the benefit to industry it is sometimes alleged. In order to make the official rate effective in face of the easiness of open market rates the Bank of England may endeavour to restrict credit, thus reducing the volume of accommodation available for industry.

In the view of the Midland Bank it is the volume of credit available rather than its price that is the important factor. The reduction in the volume of Treasury Bills must, however, strengthen the control of the Bank of England over the market, and if its recent activities in long term finance may be taken to indicate a more benevolent attitude to industry, it may use its powers to prevent, as far as possible, any curtailment of credit.

Of interest to sheep raisers in the Province of Quebec is the new industry of "sheep fur" coats that has recently been started in Montreal as an All-Canadian enterprise. The one firm that has so far embarked on the manufacture of these garments expects before long to be buying sheep skins each year by the hundred thousand. At present, the greater part of the skins used come from Quebec and Ontario owing to the fact that the plant in question is situated in Montreal. This is only a start, however, and there is always the possibility of an extension of branch factories both east and west as the demand for "sheep fur" articles grows.

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